Reading Selection 7.2

Lesson No. 20

King Lear

بادشاہ دلیر

Lear, king of Britain, had three daughters; Gonerill, wife to the duke of Albany; Regan, wife to the duke of Cornwall; and Cordelia, a young maid, for whose love the king of France and duke of Burgundy were joint suitors, and were at this time making stay for that purpose in the court of Lear.

برطانیہ کے بادشاہ لیئر کی تین بیٹیاں تھیں، گو لنیرل (البیلی کے نواب کی بیوی) ریگن (کارنوال کے نواب کی بیوی) اور کارڈیلیا ایک نوجوان دوشیزہ جس سے فرانس کا بادشاہ پیار کرتا تھا اور وہ برگنڈی کا نواب دونوں اسے شادی کے خواہشمند تھے اور اس وقت وہ اس مقصد کے لیے بادشاہ لیئر کے دربار میں قیام پذیر تھے۔

The old king, worn out with age and the fatigues of government, he being more than fourscore years old, determined to take no further part in state affairs, but to leave the management to younger strengths, that he might have time to prepare for death, which must at no long period ensue. With this intent he called his three daughters to him, to know from their own lips which of them loved him best, that he might part his kingdom among them in such proportions as their affection for him should seem to deserve.

بوڑھا بادشاہ جس کو زیادہ عمر اور حکومت چلانے کی مشقت نے تھکا دیا تھا اب حکومتی معاملات میں مزید حصہ لینے کے لیے پرعزم تھا۔ اور وہ چاہتا تھا کہ وہ یہ حکومتی انتظام نوجوان خون کے حوالے کردے تاکہ اُسے موت کی تیاری کے لیے وقت مل سکے جو زیادہ دور نہ تھا۔ اس ارادے کے ساتھ اُس نے اپنی تینوں بیٹیوں کو بلایا کہ خود ان کے منہ سے یہ سن کر جان سکے کہ ان میں سے کون اسے زیادہ محبت کرتی تھی کہ وہ ان کی محبت کے تناسب سے ان کے درمیان اپنی سلطنت تقسیم کردے۔

Gonerill, the eldest, declared that she loved her father more than words could give out, that he was dearer to her than the light of her own eyes, dearer than life and liberty, with a deal of such professing stuff which is easy to counterfeit where there is no real love, only a few fine words delivered with confidence being wanted in that case. The king, delighted to hear from her own mouth this assurance of her love, and thinking truly that her heart went with it, in a fit of fatherly fondness bestowed upon her and her husband one third of his ample kingdom.

گونیرل جو کہ سب سے بڑی تھی نے کہا کہ وہ اپنے باپ سے اتنی محبت کرتی ہے جس کا اظہار الفاظ میں نہیں کیا جا سکتا ۔وہ اپنی آنکھوں کی روشنی سے بھی زیادہ عزیز ہے، زندگی اور آزادی سے بھی زیادہ عزیز ہے۔ اس نے ایسے بہت سے بناوٹی اور مصنوعی الفاظ کہے جبکہ ان میں حقیقی محبت موجود نہ تھی ۔صرف اعتماد کے ساتھ چند اچھے الفاظ تھے جو کہ اس معاملے میں درکار تھے۔ بادشاہ اُس کے منہ سے اپنی محبت کا یقینی اظہار سن کر خوش ہوا اور یہ خیال کرتے ہوئے کہ یہ اُس کے دل کی آواز ہے۔ پدرانہ شوق اور جذبے میں آکر اسے اور اُس کے شوہر کو اپنی وسیع سلطنت کا ایک تہائی حصہ عطا کر دیا۔

Then calling to him his second daughter, he demanded what she had to say. Regan, who was made of the same hollow metal as her sister, was not a whit behind in her professions, but rather declared that what her sister had spoken came short of the love which she professed to bear for his highness; insomuch that she found all other joys dead, in comparison with the pleasure which she took in the love of her dear king and father.

پھر اپنی دوسری بیٹی کو پاس بلاتے ہوئے اس نے مطالبہ کیا کہ اسے کیا کہنا تھا ؟ ریگن جو کہ اپنی پہلی بہن کی طرح اسی کھوکھلی دھات سے بنی ہوئی تھی، اپنے اظہار محبت میں اس سے کسی طرح پیچھے نہ تھی، اس نے اعلان کیا کہ اس کی بہن نے جو الفاظ کہے وہ جناب والا کی محبت کے اظہار کے لیے ناکافی ہے جتنی خوشی اسے پیارے بادشاہ اور باپ کی محبت میں ملتی ہے اس کے مقابلے میں دوسری ساری خوشیاں ہیچ ہیں۔

Lear blest himself in having such loving children, as he thought; and could do no less, after the handsome assurances which Regan had made, than bestow a third of his kingdom upon her and her husband, equal' in size to that which he had already given away to Gonerill.

بادشاہ لیئر نے اتنا پیار دینے والے بچوں کے لئے خود کو مبارکباد دیتے ہوئے ، اور یگن کے خوبصورت پیار کی یقین دہانی کے بعد اسے اس کے شوہر کو اپنی سلطنت کا ایک تہائی حصہ عطا کردیا جو کہ اس حصے کے برابر تھا جو اس نے پہلے ہی گونیرل کو عطا کر دیا تھا۔

Then turning to his youngest daughter Cordelia, whom he called his joy, he asked what she had to say; thinking, no doubt that she would glad his ears with the same loving speeches which her sisters had uttered, or-rather that her expressions would be so much stronger than theirs, as she had always been his darling, and favoured by him above either of them. But Cordelia, disgusted with the flattery of her sisters, whose hearts she knew were far from their lips, and seeing that all their coaxing speeches were only intended to wheedle the old king out of his dominions, that they and their husbands might reign in his lifetime, made no other reply but this, that she loved his majesty according to her duty, neither more nor less.

پھر اپنی سب سے چھوٹی بیٹی کی طرف مڑتے ہوئے، جسے وہ اپنی خوشی قرار دیتا تھا، اس نے پوچھا کہ اسے اس سلسلے میں کیا کہنا تھا۔ بے شک اس کے خیال کے ساتھ کہ وہ اسی محبت بھرے الفاظ سے اس کے کانوں کو خوش کردے گی کیونکہ وہ ہمیشہ اس کی پیاری بیٹی رہی تھی اور ان دونوں بہنوں سے زیادہ اس پر مہربان تھی۔ لیکن کارڈیلیا اپنی بہنوں چاپلوسی اور خوشامد سے نفرت کرتے ہوئے اور یہ جانتے ہوئے کہ ان کے دل ان کے ہونٹوں سے بہت دور تھے، اور یہ دیکھتے ہوئے ان کی خوشامد بھری تقدیر کا مقصد صرف یہ تھا کہ بوڑھے بادشاہ کی سلطنت سے محروم کیا جائے تاکہ وہ اور ان کے شوہر اس کی زندگی ہی میں حکومت سنبھالیں، نے صرف یہ جواب دیا کہ وہ اپنے فرائض کے مطابق بادشاہ سلامت سے محبت کرتی تھی، نہ اس سے زیادہ اور نہ اس سے کم۔

The king, shocked with this appearance of ingratitude in his favourite child, desired her to consider her words and to mend her speech, lest it should mar her fortunes.

بادشاہ نے اپنی پسندیدہ بچی میں ناشکر گزاری کو دیکھتے ہوئے اس خواہش کا اظہار کیا کہ وہ ان الفاظ پر دوبارہ غور کرکے اس کی اصلاح کرلے، کہیں ایسا نہ ہو کہ یہ الفاظ اُس کی قسمت کا ستیاناس کردیں۔

Cordelia then told her father that he was her father, that he had given her breeding and loved her, that she returned those duties back as was most fit, and did obey him, love him, and most honour him. But that she could not frame her mouth to such large speeches as her sisters had done, or promise to love nothing else in the world. Why had her sisters husbands, if (as they said) they had no love for anything but their father? If she should ever wed, she was sure the

lord to whom she gave her hand would want half her love, half of her care and duty; she should never marry like her sisters. to live her father all.

کارڈیلیا نے اپنے باپ کو بتایا کہ وہ اس کا باپ تھا ،اس کی پرورش کی تھی، اس سے محبت کی ۔اور یہ کہ اس نے اس کے حقوق / فرائض مناسب طریقے سے واپس کیے۔ اس کے حکم کی تعمیل کی، اس سے محبت کی اور س کا احترام کیا ۔ لیکن یہ کہ وہ اتنے بڑے دعوے نہیں کرے گی جتنا کہ اس کی بہنوں نے کیے،یا یہ وعدہ نہیں کر سکتی کہ وہ دنیا میں کسی سے محبت نہیں کرے گی۔ اگر اپنے باپ کے علاوہ کسی بھی فرد سے محبت نہیں کرتی تو انہوں نے شادیاں کیوں کیں ۔اگر کبھی وہ شادی کرے گی تو یقین سے کہتی ہے کہ جس کے ساتھ اس کی شادی ہوگئی وہ اس کی آدھی محبت چاہے گی۔اس کے آدھے حقوق اور فرائض چاہیے گی۔ وہ اپنی بہنوں کی طرح شادیاں نہیں کرے گی کہ وہ صرف باپ کے لئے زندہ ہے۔

Cordelia who in earnest loved her old father even almost as extravagantly as her sisters pretended to do. would have plainly told him so at any other time, in more daughter-like and loving terms, and without these qualifications, which did indeed sound a little ungracious: but after the crafty flattering speeches of her sisters, which she had seen could draw such extravagant rewards, she thought the handsomest thing she could do was to love and be silent.

کارڈیلیا جو کہ اپنے بوڑھے باپ سے اپنی بہنوں سے بھی زیادہ سنجیدگی سے محبت کرتی تھی، اور اُسے کسی دوسرے موقع پر ایسا بتاتی ایک بیٹی کے طرح پیارے انداز میں اور ان شرائط کے بغیر جو اس کی بہنوں نے کیے جبکہ وہ جانتی تھی کہ

ایسا کر کے وہ بہت سے انعامات حاصل کر سکتی تھی، اس نے اس سے زیادہ بہتر انداز میں سوچا کہ وہ محبت بھی کرے اور خاموش بھی رہے۔

This put her affection out of suspicion of mercenary ends, and showed that she loved, but not for gain; and that her professions, the less ostentatious they were, had so much the more of truth and sincerity than her sisters'.

اس نے اس کی مشقت کو پیسے کے لالچ کے شخص سے باہر کردیا اور اس نے بتادیا کہ وہ اس سے محبت کرتی تھی مگر کچھ حاصل کرنے کے لیے نہیں۔ اور یہ کہ اس کا اظہار محبت میں دکھاوے کا عنصر موجود نہ تھا، بلکہ اس کی محبت میں اس کی بہنوں کے برعکس سچائی اور خلوص تھا۔

This plainness of speech, which Lear called pride, so enraged the .old monarch-who in his best of times always showed much of spleen and rashness, and in whom the dotage incident to old age had so clouded over his reason, that he could not discern truth from flattery, nor a gay painted speech from words that came from the heart-that in a fury of resentment he retracted the third part of his kingdom which yet remained, and which he had reserved for Cordelia, and gave it away from her, sharing it equally between her two sisters and their husbands, the dukes of Albany and Cornwall; whom he now called to him, and in presence of all his courtiers, bestowing a coronet between them, invested them jointly with all the power, revenue, and execution of government, only retaining to himself the name of king; all the rest of royalty he resigned. with this reservation, that himself, with a hundred knights for his attendants, was to be maintained by monthly course in each of his daughter's palaces in turn.

ان سیدھی سادی باتوں نے جس کو لیئر نے غرور کا نام دیا ،بوڑھے بادشاہ کو قدر طیش دلایا جس نے اپنے اچھے وقتوں میں بھی اتنی بدمزاجی اور جلد بازی دکھائی تھی اور یہ کہ جس کی عقل پر سٹھیاپے نے اس قدر قبضہ کیا ہوا تھا کہ وہ سچ کو خوشامد سے جدا نہیں کر سکے۔ اور نہ خوش کر دینے والے الفاظ سے جدا نہ کر سکے جو دل سے ادا کیے گئے تھے ناراضگی کے دورے میں اس نے اپنی سلطنت کا تیسرا حصہ جو اس نے کارڈیلیا کے لیے رکھا تھا واپس لے لیا۔ اس کا حصہ واپس لے کر اس کی باقی دونوں بہنوں اور ان کے شہروں میں برابر تقسیم کر دیا جو کہ البینی اور کارن وال کے ڈیوک تھے۔ جن کو اس نے اب اپنے طلب کر لیا تمام درباریوں کی موجودگی میں ان دونوں کو چھوٹا تاج دے کر ان کو مشترکہ طور پر اختیارات ،آمدنی اور حکومت کا انتظام حوالے کردیا اور اپنے لیے صرف بادشاہ کا نام چھوڑ دیا اور تمام دوسرے اختیارات سے وہ سبکدوش ہوئے۔ ان تحفظات کے ساتھ کہ وہ خود اور اس کے خدمت گاروں کے طور پر سینکڑوں نائٹ باری باری اس کی بیٹیوں کے محلات میں موجود رہیں گے۔

So preposterous a disposal of his kingdom, so little guided by reason, and so much by passion, filled all his courtiers with astonishment and sorrow; but none of them had the courage to interpose between this incensed king and his wrath, except the earl of Kent, who was beginning to speak a good word for Cordelia, when the passionate Lear oh pain of death commanded him to desist: but the good Kent was no to be repelled.

اپنی سلطنت کے بارے میں اتنی الٹی گنگا بہانا جس میں عقل کم اور جذبات کا زیادہ استعمال کیا گیا تھا ،اس نے تمام درباریوں کے حیرانگی اور غم سے بھر دیا لیکن کوئی بھی جرات نہیں کر سکتا تھا کہ ناراضبادشاہ اور اس کے غصے کے

درمیان مداخلت کرے، سوائے کینٹ کے نواب کے۔ جو کارڈیلیا کے لیے اچھے الفاظ بولنے والا تھا جب جذباتی

بادشاہ لیئر جو کہ موت کی تکلیف میں مبتلا تھا، نے اسے باز رہنے کا حکم دیا۔ مگر کینٹ کو باز نہیں رکھا جا سکتا تھا۔

He had been ever loyal to Lear, whom he had honoured as a king, loved as a father than as a pawn to wage against his royal master's enemies, nor feared to lose it when Lear's safety was the motive: nor now that Lear was most his own enemy did this faithful servant of the king forget his old principles, but manfully opposed Lear, to do Lear good; and was unmannerly only because Lear was mad. He had been a most faithful counsellor, in times past to the king, and he be sought him now, that he would see with his eyes (as he had done in many weighty matters), and go by his advice still; and in his best consideration recall this hideous rashness: for he would answer with his life his judgement, that Lear's youngest daughter did not love him least, nor were those empty-hearted whose low sound gave no token of hollowness.

وہ بادشاہ لیئر کا وفادار رہا تھا جس کو اس نے بادشاہ کی طرح احترام دیا تھا اور باپ کی طرح چاہا تھا، کٹ پتلی کی طرح

نہیں جو اس کے دشمنوں کے خلاف لڑے اور نہ اس کے خوف کے ساتھ کہ وہ اسے کھو دے گا جب لیئر کی حفاظت

اس کا مقصد ہو۔ اور نہ یہ کہ لیئر اب اس کا دشمن تھا کہ یہ وفادار خادم اب اس کے تمام پرانے اصولوں کو بھلائے گا،

بلکہ اس نے مردانگی کے ساتھ لیئر کی مخالفت کی تاکہ لیئر کے ساتھ بھلائی کرے کیونکہ لیئر اب دیوانہ ہو چکا تھا، وہ گزشتہ

اوقات میں بادشاہ کا وفادار مشیر رہ چکا تھا اور اب بھی اسے تمام معاملات کو اس کی نظروں سے دیکھنا تھا، اس سے

صلاح لینی تھی اور اب بھی اُسے اُس کے مشورے پر عمل کر کے آگے بڑھنا تھا۔ اور وہ جلد بازی میں کیے گئے

غلط فیصلے پر دوبارہ غلطی کرے، کیونکہ وہ ضرور یہ فیصلے کرے گا کہ لیئر کی چھوٹی بیٹی اس سے کم محبت نہیں کرتی تھی

اور نہ وہ خالی دل والے جن کی آہستہ آواز میں کھوکھلے پن کی نشانی نہیں تھی۔

When power bowed to flattery, honour was bound to plainness. For Lear's threats, what could he do to him whose life was already at his service? That should not hinder duty from speaking.

جب طاقت خوشامد کے ساتھ جھک جائے تو عزت بھی سادگی کی پابند ہوگی۔ کیونکہ لیئر کی دھمکیاں اس کے ساتھ کیا کر

سکتی تھی جس کی زندگی پہلے ہی سے اس کی خدمت میں گزر رہی تھی یہ حقیقت کو بولنے سے نہیں روکنا چاہیے۔

The honest freedom of this good earl of Kent only stirred up the king's wrath the more, and like a frantic patient who kills his physician, and loves his mortal disease, he banished this true servant, and allotted him but five days to make his preparations for departure; but if on the sixth his hated person was found within the realm of Britain, that moment was to be his death.

کینٹ کے نواب کی دیانت دارانہ آزادی نے بادشاہ کے غصے کو اور بھی بڑھادیا اور ایک پاگل مریض کی طرح جب

معالج کو قتل کرتا ہے اور مہلک بیماری سے محبت کرتا ہے، اس نے اس سچے خادم کو جلاوطن کردیا اور اسے رخصت

ہونے کے انتظام کے لئے صرف پانچ دن کی مہلت دی، لیکن اگر چھٹے دن اس قابل نفرت آدمی کو برطانیہ کے حدود

میں پایا گیا تو لمحہ اس کے لیے موت ثابت ہوگا۔

And Kent bade farewell to the king, and said, that since he chose to show himself in such fashion, it was but banishment to stay there: and before he went, he recommended Cordelia to the protection of the gods, the maid who had so rightly thought, and so discreetly spoken; and only wished that her sisters' large

speeches might be answered with deeds of love: and then he went, as he said, to shape his old course to a new country.

کینٹ نے بادشاہ کو الوداع کہا اور کہا کہ اس نے خود کو جس انداز میں دکھایا وہ جلا وطنی ہے کہ میں وہاں پر رہوں گا۔

اور جہاں سے پہلے اس نے کارڈیلیا کو دیوتاؤں کی حفاظت میں چھوڑ دیا ، ایسی خاتون جس نے صحیح طور پر سوچا تھا

اور نہایت دور اندیشی کے ساتھ بات کی تھی اور اس کی خواہش تھی کہ اس کی بہنوں کے بڑے بڑے دعووں کا

جواب صرف محبت کے کاموں سے دیا جا سکتا تھا اور پھر وہ چلا گیا اور یہ بولتے ہوئے کہ نئے ملک جانے کے لیے

راستہ تلاش کرے۔

The king of France and duke of Burgundy were no called in to hear the determination of Lear about his youngest daughter, and to know whether they would persist in their courtship to Cordelia, now that she was under her father's displeasure, and had no fortune but her own person to recommend her; and the duke of Burgundy declined the match, and would not take her as wife upon such conditions; but the king of France, understanding what the nature of the fault had been which had lost her the love of her father, that it was only a tardiness of speech, and not been able to frame her tongue to flattery like her sisters, took this young maid by the hand, and saying that her virtues were a dowry above a kingdom, bade Cordelia to take farewel of her sisters and of her father. though he had been unkind, and she should go with him, and be queen of him and of fair France, and reign over fairer possessions than her sisters: and he called the duke of Burgundy in contempt a waterish duke because his love for this young maid had in a moment run all away like water.

فرانس کا بادشاہ اور ڈیوک آف برگنڈی کو اب بادشاہ کی چھوٹی بیٹی کے بارے میں لیئر کے فیصلے کو سننے کے لیے طلب کرلیا گیا، اور یہ جاننے کے لیے کہ کیا اب بھی وہ کارڈیلیا کے ساتھ معاشقہ کرتے تھے اب جبکہ وہ اپنے باپ کے غضب میں ہے اور اس کے پاس اپنی ذات کے سوا اور کوئی دولت (خوش قسمتی نہیں ہے)۔ ڈیوک آف برگنڈی نے اس جوڑے کو مسترد کردیا اور کہا کہ وہ ان شرائط پر اس کو اپنی بیوی نہیں بنائے گا۔ لیکن فرانس کا بادشاہ یہ سمجھتے ھوئے کہ غلطی کسی نوعیت کی تھی جس نے اس کو باپ کی محبت سے محروم کردیا، وہ صرف زبان کی سختی تھی اور یہ کہ وہ اپنی بہنوں کی طرح اپنی زبان کو خوشامد کے انداز میں نہیں ڈال سکتی تھی، اس نوجوان عورت کا ہاتھ سے پکڑا اور کہا کہ اس کی شرافت بادشاہت سے بھی زیادہ اس کے جہیز ہے، اس نے کارڈیلیا سے کہا کہ وہ بہنوں سے رخصت لے اور اپنے باپ سے۔ اگرچہ اس نے اس پر ظلم کیا تھا اور اسے اس وقت کے ساتھ جانا چاہیے اس کی ملکہ بننا چاہیے خوبصورت فرانس کی، بہنوں سے زیادہ خوبصورت دولت و جاگیر پر حکمرانی کرے اور اس ڈیوک آف برگنڈی کو بے عزت اور بزدل ڈیوک قرار دیا کیونکہ جوان دوشیزہ کے لئے اس کی محبت ایک لمحے کے اندر پانی کی طرح بہہ کر ختم ہوگئی۔

Then Cordelia with weeping eyes took leave of her sisters, and besought them to love their father well, and make good their professions: and they sullenly told her not to prescribe to them, for they knew their duty; but to strive to content her husband who had taken her (as they tauntingly expressed it) as Fortune's alms. And Cordelia with a heavy heart departed, for she knew the cunningness of her

sisters, and she wished her father in better hands than she was about to leave him in.

اور پھر کارڈیلیا نے آنسو بھری آنکھوں کے ساتھ اپنی بہنوں سے رخصت لی اور ان سے کہا کہ وہ باپ کے ساتھ اچھی طرح محبت کرے اور اپنے دعووں کو سچ کر دکھائیں اور انہوں نے روٹھے ہوئے انداز میں اسے بتایا کہ وہ ان کو مشورے نہ دیں کیونکہ وہ اپنے فرائض خوب جانتے تھے، بلکہ وہ اپنے شوہر کو مطمئن کرنے کی کوشش کریں جس نے اسے خوش قسمتی سمجھ کر لیا ہے۔ اور کارڈیلیا افسردہ دل کے ساتھ رخصت ہوئی اور اپنی بہنوں کا مکر و فریب جانتی تھی اور وہ اپنے باپ کو اس سے زیادہ اچھے ہاتھوں میں چاہتی تھی جن میں وہ ان کو چھوڑ کے جا رہی تھی۔

Cordelia was no sooner gone, than the devilish dispositions of her sisters began to show themselves in their true colours. Even before the expiration of the first month, which Lear was to spend by agreement with his eldest daughter, Gonerill, the old king began to find out the difference between promises and performances. This wretch having got from her father all that he had to bestow, even to the giving away of the crown from off his head, began to grudge even those small remnants of royalty which the old man had reserved to himself, to please his fancy with the idea of being still a king. She could not bear to see him and his hundred knights.

کارڈیلیا کو گئے ہوئے زیادہ عرصہ نہیں گزرا تھا کہ اس کی بہنوں کے شیطانی کردار اپنی اصلی شکل میں ظاہر ہونا شروع ہوئے۔یہاں تک کہ پہلے ماہ کے گزرنے سے پہلے جن کو لیئر نے اپنی بڑی بیٹی گونیرل کے ساتھ معاہدے کے تحت گزارنا تھا ،بوڑھے بادشاہ کو جھوٹے وعدوں اور کردار میں فرق محسوس ہونا شروع ہوا۔یہ کمینہ اپنے باپ سے سب کچھ

حاصل کرنے کے بعد یہاں تک کہ اس کے سر سے تاج لینے کے بعد شاہی اقتدار کے باقی ماندہ چھوٹے چھوٹے شروع ہوئے جن کو بوڑھے بادشاہ نے اپنے لیے رکھا تھا ، اس خیال کو تقویت دینے کے لیے کہ وہ اب بھی وہ بادشاہ ہے۔ وہ اسے اور اس کے سینکڑوں نوابوں کو برداشت نہیں کر سکتی تھی۔

Every time she met her father, she put on a frowning countenance; and when the old man wanted to speak with her, she would feign sickness or anything to get rid of the sight of him; for it was plain that she esteemed his old age a useless-burden and his attendants an unnecessary expense: not only she herself slackened in her expressions of duty to the king, but by self slackened in her expressions of duty to the king, but by her example, and (it is to be feared) not without her private instructions, her very servants affected to treat him with neglect and would either refuse to obey his orders or still more contemptuously pretend not to hear them. Lear could not but perceive this alteration in the behaviour of his daughter but he shut his eyes against it as long as he could, as people commonly are unwilling to believe the unpleasant consequences which their own mistakes and obstinacy have brought upon them.

ہر بار جب وہ باپ سے ملتی تو افسردہ چہرے کے ساتھ۔ اور جب بھی بوڑھا آدمی اس سے بات کرنا چاہتا تھا تو وہ بیماری کا بہانہ کرتی تھی یا کسی بھی اور چیز کا جو اسے اس کے دیکھنے سے نجات دلاتی کیونکہ سیدھی اور سچی بات یہ تھی کہ وہ اس کی زیادہ عمر کو ایک بے فائدہ بوجھ سمجھتی تھی اور اس کے خادموں کو ایک غیر ضروری خرچ ۔ وہ نہ صرف خود بادشاہ کے حق میں سست تھی بلکہ یہ سب اس کی ذاتی ہدایت کے بغیر بھی نہیں تھا۔ اس کے خادم بھی بادشاہ کو نظر انداز کرتے تھے اور اس کے احکامات کو ماننے سے بھی انکار کرتے بلکہ اس سے بھی زیادہ توہین آمیز انداز میں اس کی

بات کو بھی سنتے تھے ۔ لیئر اس تبدیلی کو اپنی بیٹی کے رویے کے تناظر میں دیکھتا تھا لیکن جب تک وہ ایسا کر سکتا تھا وہ اس پر چشم پوشی کرتا تھا۔ کیونکہ لوگ عام طور پر ان ناخوشگوار نتائج کو ماننے کے لیے تیار نہیں ہوتے جو خود ان کی اپنی غلطیوں اور ضد کا نتیجہ ہو۔

True love and fidelity are no more to be estranged by ill, than falsehood and hollow-heartedness can be conciliated by good usage. This eminently appears in the instance of the good earl of Kent, who, though banished by Lear, and his life made forfeit if he were found in Britain, chose to stay and abide by all consequences, as long as there was a chance of his being useful to the king, his master. See to what mean shifts and disguises poor loyalty is forced to submit sometimes; yet it counts nothing base or unworthy, so as it can but do service where it owes as obligation!

سچی محبت اور وفاداری بدسلوکی سے اتنا بیگانہ نہیں بناتی جتنا کے جھوٹ کھوکھلاپن اچھے استعمال سے دوست بنا سکتی ہے ۔یہ سب کچھ ارل آف کینٹ کی مثال میں واضح طور پر دیکھا جاسکتا ہے جو کہ لیئر نے اگرچہ اسے جلاوطن کر دیا اور اگر اسے برطانیہ میں پایا گیا تو اسے جان سے ہاتھ دھونا پڑے گا ،نے وہاں پر ٹھہرنے اور تمام نتائج بھگتنے کا فیصلہ کیا جب تک اس کے آقا یعنی بادشاہ کے لیے اس کے مفید ہونے کی امید ہو۔ کبھی بھی غریب وفاداری تبدیل ہونے کا بھیس بدلنے کے سامنے جھک جاتی ہے پھر بھی اس میں نام وزینت کی کوئی چیز نہیں ہے تاکہ یہ خدمت کرے جہاں یہ قرض ہو۔

In the disguise of a serving man., all his greatness and pomp laid aside, this good earl proffered his services to the king, who not knowing him to be Kent in that

disguise, but pleased with a certain plainness or rather bluntness in his answers which the earl put on (so reason to be sick of, having found the effects not answerable in his daughter), a bargain was quickly struck, and Lear took Kent into his service by the name of Caius, as he called himself, never suspecting him to be his once great favourite, the high and mighty earl of Kent.

ایک خدمت گار کے بھیس میں، اس نے اپنی تمام شان شوکت ایک طرف رکھتے ہوئے اس شریف نواب نے اپنی خدمات کو بادشاہ کو پیش کر دیں جس نے اُس کی شکل میں اسے کینٹ کے طور پر نہیں پہچانا بلکہ نواب جو خاص سادگی اور صاف گوئی اختیار کی اس وجہ سے اپنی خدمت لیا۔ جلدی سے ایک معاملہ طے کیا گیا اور لیئر نے کینٹ کو سائیس کے نام سے اپنی خدمت میں لیے ۔ جانتے ہوئے کہ کبھی وہ اعلی اور طاقت ور ارل آف کینٹ بڑا منظور نظر تھا۔

This Caius quickly found means to show his fidelity and love to his royal master: for Gonerill's steward that same day behaving in a disrespectful manner to Lear, and giving him saucy looks and language, as no doubt he was secretly encouraged to do by his mistress. Caius not enduring to hear so open an affront put upon majesty, made no more ado but presently tript up his heals, and laid the unmannerly slave in the kennel: for which friendly service Lear became more and more attached to him.

اس سائیس نے بہت جلد اپنے آقا کے سامنے اپنی محبت اور وفاداری ظاہر کردی کیونکہ گورنیرل کے خادم نے اسی دن لیئر سے بہت بے عزتی کا سلوک کیا تھا وہ گستاخانہ نظروں سے دیکھ رہا تھا اور گستاخانہ زبان استعمال کر رہا تھا چونکہ اس کی مسٹریس نے خفیہ طور پر اس کی ایسا کرنے کی حوصلہ افزائی کی تھی ۔ خادم لیئر کی اتنی برملا گستاخی کو

برداشت نہیں کر سکتے تھے، نے زیادہ ہنگامہ نے زیادہ ہنگامہ کھڑا نہیں کیا لیکن اُس نے اُسے کسی طرح سے پھنسا کر

اس غلام کو تازی خانے میں بند کردیا جس کی وجہ سے لیئر کا اس سے تعلق اور زیادہ مضبوط ہوا۔

Nor was Kent the only friend Lear had. In his degree, and as far as so insignificant a personage could show his love, the poor fool, or jester, that had been of his palace while Lear had a palace, as it was the custom of kings and great personages at that time to keep a fool (as he was called) to make them sport after serious business:-

نہ صرف کینٹ لیئر کا دوست تھا۔ بلکہ اہم شخصیت اُس کی محبت کو بھی حاصل کر سکا۔ وہ اُس کے محل کے میں ایک غریب مسخرہ تھا اور بادشاہ کا رواج تھا کہ وہ اپنے محل میں ایک مسخرہ ضرور رکھتے تھے تاکہ وہ سخت کام کے بعد اُن کو بہلا سکے۔

This poor fool clung to Lear after he had given away his crown, and by his witty sayings would keep up his good humor; though he could not refrain sometimes from jeering at his master, for his imprudence, in uncrowning himself, and giving all away to his daughters: at which time, as he rhyming expressed it, these daughters.

"For sudden joy did weep,

and he for sorrow sung,

That such a king should play bo-peep,

And go the fools among."

یہ غریب مسخرہ اپنا تاج حوالہ کرنے کے بعد بادشاہ سے چمٹ گیا تھا اور اپنی ہوشیارانہ باتوں سے خوش رکھتا تھا بلکہ وہ

بعض اوقات اپنے آقا کا مذاق اڑانے سے باز نہ آتا تھا کہ کسی طرح اُس نے تاج حوالہ کر کے سب کچھ اپنی بیٹیوں کو

دے دیا۔ اس وقت، جب اس نغمے میں اظہار کیا، یہ بیٹیاں:

اچانک خوشی کے لئے وہ رویا

اور اس نے غم کے لیے گایا

کہ ایسے بادشاہ کو آنکھ مچولی کھیلنی چاہیے

اور بے وقوفوں کے درمیان جانا چاہیے۔

An in such wild sayings, and scraps of songs of which he had plenty, this pleasant honest fool poured out his heart even in the presence of Gonerill herself, in many a bitter taunt and jest which cut to the quick; such as comparing the king to the hedge-sparrow, who feeds the young of the cuckoo till they grow old enough, and then has its head bit off for its pains: and saying, that an ass may know when the cart draws the horse (meaning that Lear's daughters/that ought to go behind, now ranked before their father); and that Lear was no longer Lear, but the shadow of Lear: for which free speeches he was once or twice threatened to be whipt.

اس طرح کی باتوں نغموں کے ذریعے (جو اس کے بعد بہت زیادہ تھے) یہ دیانت دار مسخرہ گونیرل کی موجودگی میں بھی اپنے دلی احساسات کا اظہار کرتا تھا۔ مسلم بادشاہ کا ایک بند چڑیا کے موازنہ کرتا تھا کہ وہ کوئل کے بچوں کی پرورش کرتا ہے۔ یہاں تک کہ وہ کافی بڑے ہو جائیں پھر اس کی تکالیف کے لیے خود کو تیار کر کے رکھے۔ کہ جس طرح ایک گدھا جانتا ہے کہ چھکڑا کب ایک گھوڑے کو کھینچتا ہے (مطلب یہ کہ لیئر کی بیٹیاں جن کو پیچھے چلنا چاہیے تھا وہ اپنے

باپ کے آگے چلتی ہیں) اور لیئر اب مزید بادشاہ نہیں تھا بلکہ اب وہاں لیئر کا سایہ تھا ۔ان آزادانہ اظہار خیال کے لئے اسے ایک یا دو دفعہ سزا دینے کی دھمکی بھی دی گئی۔

The coolness and falling off of respect which Lear had begun to perceive, were not all which this foolish-fond father was to suffer from his unworthy daughter: she now plainly told him that his staying in her palace was inconvenient so long as he insisted upon keeping up an establishment of a hundred _knights; that this establishment was useless and expensive and only served to fill her court with riot and feastings; and she prayed him that he would lessen their number, and keep none but old men about him, such as himself and fitting his age.

یہ سردمہری اور عزت کا گرنا جس کو لیئر نے محسوس کرنا شروع کردیا تھا، سب کچھ اس بے وقوف باپ کی نافرمان بیٹی کی طرف سے تھا۔اب اس نے صاف طور پر اسے بتا دیا کہ محل میں اس کا قیام اس وقت تک مشکل ہوگا جب تک وہ سینکڑوں خادموں کی موجودگی پر زور دے گا۔ اور یہ کہ یہ بہت بے فائدہ مہنگا بھی ہے اور اس نے اس کے دربار کو صرف دنگا فساد اور ضیافتوں سے بھردیا ہے اور اس نے بادشاہ سے کہا کہ وہ ان کی تعداد کو کم کریں اور صرف ان معمر افراد کو رہنے دے جو اس کے ہم عمروں اور اس کی عمر کے لئے مناسب اور موزوں ہو۔

Lear at first could not believe his eyes or ears, nor that it was his daughter who spoke so unkindly. He could not believe that she who had received a crown from him could seek to cut off his train, and grudge him the respect due to his old age. But she persisting in her undutiful demand, the old man's rage was so excited that he called her a detested kite and said that she had spoken an untruth: and so indeed she did, for the hundred knights were all men of choice

behaviour and sobriety of manners, skilled in all particulars of duty, and not given to rioting and feasting as she said.

پہلے تو لیئر کو اپنی آنکھوں اور کانوں پر یقین نہ آسکا اور نہ اس بات پر کہ یہ کی بیٹی ہے جو کہ ایسے برے انداز میں اس سے مخاطب ہے۔ اور یہ بھی یقین نہ کر سکا کہ وہ جس نے بادشاہ سے تاج حاصل کر لیا ہے وہ اس کے اخراجات کو کم کرنے کا مطالبہ کر سکتی تھی اور اس کے مومعمر ہونے کی وجہ سے اس کی عزت کرتی تھی لیکن وہ اپنے ناجائز مطالبات پر ڈٹی رہی اور بوڑھے بادشاہ کا طیش اتنا بڑھ گیا کہ اُسے ناقابل نفرت چیل قرار دیا۔ اور اس نے کہا کہ اس نے غلط بات کہی ہے اور در حقیقت ایسا ہی کیا ہے، کیونکہ یہ تمام سونو اب بہت سب خوب بہت اچھے رویے اور سنجیدہ سے سلیقے والے تھے اور فرائض کی انجام دہی کہ سب طریقوں سے واقف تھے اور وہ اُس کی بیٹی کی طرح ہنگامہ فساد اور ضیافتوں والے نہیں تھے۔

And he bid his horses to be prepared, for he would go to his other daughter, Regan, he and his hundred knights: and he spoke of ingratitude and said it was a marble-hearted devil, and showed more hideous in a child than the sea-monster. And he cursed his eldest daughter Gonerill so as was terrible to hear: praying that she might never have a child, or if she had, that it might live to return that scorn and contempt upon her which she had shown to him: that she might feel how sharper than a serpent's tooth it was to have a thankless child.

اور اُس نے گھوڑوں کو تیار کرنے کا حکم دیا کیونکہ اس نے دوسری بیٹی ریگن کے ہاں جانے کا فیصلہ کیا۔ وہ اور اس کے سینکڑوں نواب، اور اس نے اس کی ناشکر گزاری اور گستاخی کا ذکر کیا اور کہا کہ یہ شیطان صفت عورت ہے اور

اس نے بہت خوفناک عفریت کا روپ دھار رکھا ہے۔ اور اس نے اپنی بڑی بیٹی گونیرل پر لعنت کہا اور اسے یہ کہتے ہوئے سنا گیا کہ خدا اسے بچہ نہ دے اور اگر اُسے بچہ دے بھی وہ اس پر وہ نفرت اور توہین واپس بھیجے دے جو کہ اس نے بادشاہ کے حق میں کیا تھا۔ اور وہ یہ محسوس کرے کہ ایک نہ شکرا بچہ ایک سانپ کے دانتوں سے بھی زیادہ تیز ہوتا ہے۔

And Gonerill's husband, the duke of Albany, beginning to excuse himself for any share which Lear might suppose he had in the unkindness, Lear would not hear him out, but in a rage ordered his horses to be saddled and set out with his followers for the abode of Regan, his other daughter.

اور گونیرل کے شوہر البینی کے نواب نے اس گستاخی کے معاملے میں اپنے حصے اور کردار کے بارے میں معافیاں مانگنے شروع کر دیں۔ لیئر اس کی بات نہیں سنی بلکہ اپنے گھوڑوں پر زین ڈالنے کی احکامات جاری کردیے اور اپنے ساتھیوں ہمراہ سمیت اپنی دوسری بیٹی ریگن کی رہائش گاہ کی طرف روانہ ہوا۔

And Lear thought to himself, how small the fault of Cordelia (if it was a fault) now appeared, in comparison with her sister's, and he wept; and then he was ashamed that such a creature as Gonerill should have so much power over his manhood as to make him weep.

اور لئیر نے دل میں سوچا کہ اس کی چھوٹی بیٹی کی غلطی اس کی دوسری بہنوں کی غلطی کے مقابلے میں کتنی معمولی دکھائی دی اور وہ رونے لگے اور پھر وہ اس بات پر شرمندہ ہوئے کہ گونیرل جیسی مخلوق کو اتنی طاقت حاصل ہوئی جس نے اسے رونے پر مجبور کر دیا۔

Regan and her husband were keeping their court in great pomp and state at their palace: and Lear dispatched his servant Caius with letters to his daughter that she might be prepared for his reception, while he and his train followed after.

ریگن اور اس کے شوہر نے اپنے محل میں بڑی شان و شوکت کے ساتھ دربار لگایا ہوا تھا اور لیئر نے اپنے خادم سائی آس کو خطوط دے کر اپنی بیٹی کی طرف روانہ کر دیا کہ وہ اُس کے استقبال کے لئے خود کو تیار رکھے جب کہ وہ اور اُس کا قافلہ اس کے پیچھے آرہا تھا۔

But it seems that Gonerill had been beforehand with him, sending letters also to Regan! accusing her father of waywardness and ill humours, and advising her not to receive so great a train as he was bringing with him.

لیکن ایسا دکھائی دیتا تھا کہ گونیرل پہلے ہی سے ریگن کو خطوط لکھتی رہی تھی جن میں اُس کے باپ کے برے مزاج اور خود سری اور سرکشی کا ذکر تھا اور اُسے یہ نصیحت کی تھی کہ وہ اتنے بڑے قافلے کو وصول نہ کرے جو وہ اپنے ساتھ لا رہا تھا۔

This messenger arrived at the same time with Caius, and Caius and he met: and who should it be but Caius's old enemy, the steward whom he had formerly trip up by the heels for his saucy behaviour to Lear.

یہ قاصد، سائیس کے ساتھ ایک ہی وقت پر پہنچا اور وہ دونوں ایک دوسرے سے ملے۔ اور یہ کون تھا بلکہ سائیس کا پرانا دشمن نکلا ،نگران خادم جس کو پہلے لیئر کے ساتھ گستاخی کی وجہ سے ٹھوکر لگا کر گرا دیا گیا تھا۔

Caius not liking the fellow's look, and suspecting what he came for, began to revile him and challenged him to fight, which the fellow refusing, Caius, in a fit of honest passion, beat him soundly, as such a mischief-maker and carrier of wicked message deserved: which coming to the ears of Regan and her husband, they ordered Caius to be put in the stocks, though he was a messenger from the king, her father and in that character demanded the highest respect: so that the first thing the king saw when he entered the castle was his faithful servant Caius sitting in that disgraceful situation.

سائیس اس ساتھی کی نظر کو پسند نہ کرتے ہوئے اور یہ شک کرتے ہوئے کہ یہ یہاں کس لیا ہے، اسے گالیاں دینا شروع کر دیتا ہے اور اُسے لڑائی کے لیے للکارتا ہے ،جس سے اُس نے انکار کیا ،سائیس نے جذبات میں آکر اسے خوب مارا جیساکہ یہ شرارتی برا پیغام لانے والا اس کا حقدار تھا۔ جب یہ خبر ریگن اور اس کے شوہر کے کانوں تک پہنچی تو انہوں نے سائیس کو تہہ خانے میں بند کرنے کا حکم دیا ،اگرچہ اس کے باپ بادشاہ کی طرف سے قاصد تھا اور اس حیثیت میں وہ بہت زیادہ احترام کا حقدار تھا ،پس جب بادشاہ محل میں داخل ہوا تو سب سے پہلے اپنے وفادار خادم سائیس کو ایسی توہین آمیز حالت میں بیٹھا ہوا دیکھا۔

This was but a bad omen of the reception which he was to expect; but a worse followed, when upon inquiry from .his daughter and her husband, he was told they were weary with travelling all night, and could not see him: and when lastly, upon his insisting in a positive and angry manner to see them, they came to greet him, whom should he see in their company but the hated Gonerill, who had come to tell her own story, and set her sister against the king her father!

یہ اس کے استقبال کے لئے بہت برا شگون تھا جس کی اسے توقع رکھنی چاہیے تھی۔ بلکہ اس کے بعد حالات اور بھی خراب ہوئے جب اپنی بیٹی اور اس کے شوہر کے بارے میں پوچھنے پر اُسے نے بتایا گیا کہ وہ دونوں تمام رات پر سے تھک چکے تھے اور وہ اُن سے نہیں مل سکتے ۔ لیکن بار بار اصرار کرنے پر اور غصے کے انداز سے جب اس نے انہیں دیکھنے کا کہا تو آخر کار وہ سے ملنے آئے جن کو اس نے نفرت انگیز گورنیرل کے معیت میں دیکھا جو کہ اسے اپنی کہانی سنانے کے لیے آئی تھی اور اس نے اپنی بہن کو باپ (بادشاہ) کے خلاف کر لیا تھا ۔

This sight much moved the old man, and still more to see Regan take her by the hand: and he asked Gonerill if she was not ashamed to look upon his old white beard?

اس منظر نے بوڑھے کو بہت متاثر کیا اور مزید یہ کہ ریگن کو دیکھنے کے لئے اُسے ہاتھ سے پکڑا اور اس نے گونیرل سے پوچھا کہ کیا اُسے سفید ریش کی بے عزتی پر شرم نہیں آتی؟

And Regan advised him to go home again with Gonerill and live with her peaceably, dismissing half of his attendants, and to ask her forgiveness; for he was old and wanted discretion, and must be ruled and led by persons that had more discretion than himself.

اور ریگن نے اُسے مشورہ دیا کہ وہ گورنیرل کے ساتھ واپس گھر چلے اور آرام کے ساتھ وہاں رہے۔ اپنے آدھے خادموں کو برخاست کردے اور اُس سے معافی مانگے کیونکہ وہ بوڑھا ہے اور اُس کی مرضی چلنی چاہیے اور اُس پر ایسے شخص کی حکمرانی ہونی چاہیے جو اس سے زیادہ مرضی اور اختیار کا مالک ہو۔

And Lear showed how preposterous that would sound, if he were to down on his knees, and beg of his own daughter for food and raiment, and he argued against such an unnatural dependence; declaring his resolution never to return with her, but to stay where he was with Regan, he had his hundred knights: for he said that she had not forgot the half of the kingdom which he had endowed her with, and that her eyes were not fierce like Gonerill's but mild and kind.

اور لیئر نے کہا کہ یہاں کتنی اُلٹی اور نامناسب بات ہوگی اگر اُسے اپنے گھٹنوں پر جھکنا پڑے (معافی مانگنی پڑے) اور اپنی بیٹی سے خوراک اور لباس کے لیے سوال کرنا پڑے اور اس نے اس غیر فطری انحصاری کے خلاف دلائل دیے اور واضح کردیا کہ کبھی بھی اُس کے ساتھ واپس نہیں جائے گا بلکہ وہ یہاں کے ساتھ قیام کرے گا۔ اس کے پاس سو نواب ہیں۔ جو کہ اس نے کہا کہ اس نے اس کی آدھی سلطنت کو نہیں بلایا تھا۔ جسے اس نے اپنی بیٹی کو عطا کر دیا تھا اور یہ کہ اس کی آنکھیں گونیرل کی طرح سخت نہیں بلکہ نرم اور مہربان ہیں۔

And he said that rather than return to Gonerill with half his train cut off, he would go over to France, and beg a wretched pension of the king there who had married his youngest daughter without a portion.

اور اس نے کہا کہ وہ گونیرل کے ساتھ واپس نہیں جائے گا۔ اپنے آدھے عملے کو برخاست کر کے بلکہ وہ فرانس جائے گا فرانس کے بادشاہ سے گھٹیا پنشن طلب کرے گا، جس نے اس کی چھوٹی بیٹی سے بغیر کسی حصے کے بغیر شادی کی تھی۔

But he was mistaken in expecting kinder treatment of Regan than he had experienced from her sister Gonerill. As if willing to outdo her sister in unfilial behaviour, she declared that she thought fifty knights too many to wait upon him: that five-and-twenty were enough.

لیکن ریگن سے زیادہ مہربانی کے سلوک کی توقع رکھنے میں اس سے غلطی ہوئی ،اسے سلوک کے مقابلے میں جو اس کی بہن نے اس کے ساتھ روا رکھا تھا ۔اور اپنی بہن سے خراب رویے میں سبقت لے جانے کے لیے، اس نے کہا کہ پچاس نواب بھی اس کی خدمت کے لیے بہت زیادہ ہیں ،بلکہ 25 بھی کافی ہیں۔

Then Lear, nigh heartbroken, turned to Gonerill and said that he would go back with her, for her fifty doubled five-and twenty, and so her love was twice as much as Regan's. But Gonerill excused herself and said, what need of so many as five-and-twenty? Or even ten? or five?

پھر لیئر مایوس ہو کر گونیرل کی طرف مڑا اور کہا کہ وہ اس کے ساتھ واپس چلا جائے گا کیونکہ اس کے پچاس 25 کا دو گناہ ہے اور اسی طرح اس کی محبت بھی ریگن کے مقابلے میں دو گنی ہو گئی ہے۔ لیکن گونیرل نے معذرت کرتے ہوئے کہا۔ 25 اور یا بیس کی بھی کیا ضرورت ہے؟ یا دس کیا پانچ کی۔

When he might be waited upon by her servants, or her sisters servants? So these two wicked daughters, as if they strove to exceed each other in cruelty to their old father who had been so good to them, by little and little would have abated him of all his tram, all respect (little enough for him that once commanded a kingdom) which was left to him to show that he had once been a king!

جب اس کی یا اس کی بہن کے خادم اس کی خدمت کریں گے، بس یہ دونوں بیٹیاں گویا اپنے بوڑھے باپ کے ساتھ ظلم کرنے میں دوسرے سے سبقت لے جانے کی کوشش کر رہی تھیں۔ جو ان کے ساتھ بہت اچھا رہا تھا، وہ آہستہ

آہستہ اس کو خادموں سے محروم کر رہیں تھیں۔ اور اس تمام عزت احترام سے جو اس کے پاس یہ ظاہر کرنے کے لیے رہ گیا تھا کہ وہ بھی کبھی بادشاہ رہا تھا۔

Not that a splendid train is essential to happiness, but from a king to a beggar is a hard change, from commanding millions to be without one attendant; and it was the ingratitude in his daughter's denying it, more than what he would suffer by the want of it, which pierced the poor old king to the hearts insomuch that with this double ill usage, and vexation for having so foolishly given away a kingdom, his wits began to be unsettled, and while he said he knew not what, he vowed revenge against those unnatural hags, and to make examples of them that should be a terror to the earth!

یہ نہیں کہ خوشی کیلئے شاندار خادم ضروری ہیں۔ بلکہ بادشاہ سے ایک بھکاری بننا بہت مشکل تبدیلی ہے۔ لاکھوں کو حکم دینے سے ایک ایسی حالت میں بدلنا جبکہ ایک بھی خادم نہ ہو۔اور اس کی بیٹیوں کی طرف سے اس سے انکار کرنے میں ناشکری پائی جاتی تھی۔ اس سے زیادہ کے اس کی کمی سے اسے جس تکلیف کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا تھا ،جس نے اس بوڑھے بادشاہ کے دل کو چیر کر رکھ دیا ، اس دوہرے غلط استعمال اور پریشانی کے ساتھ کی بے وقوفانہ انداز سے پوری سلطنت کو حوالے کر دیا گیا۔ اس کے ہوش و حواس ٹھکانے نہ رہے ہو جب بولتا تھا تو نہیں جانتا تھا کہ وہ کیا بولتا تھا۔ اور اس نے ان غیر فطری بوڑھیوں سے انتقام لینے کا عہد کیا اور ان کو نشان عبرت بنانے کا فیصلہ کیا جو کہ دنیا والوں کیلئے خوف کی علامت ہونا چاہیے۔

While he was thus idly threatening what his weak arm could never execute, night came on, and a loud storm of thunder and lightning with rain; and his

daughters still persisting in their resolution not to admit his followers, he called for his horses, and chose rather to encounter the utmost fury of the storm abroad, than stay under the same roof with these ungrateful daughters: and they saying that the injuries which willful men procure to themselves are their just punishment suffered him to go in that condition, and shut their doors upon him.

جب کہ وہ ان کاموں کے بارے میں فضول طور پر دھمکیاں دے رہا تھا جو اس کے کمزور بازو کبھی بھی نہ کر سکے، رات آگئی بہت تیز آندھی اور گرج چمک کے ساتھ اور اس کی بیٹیاں بھی اس بات پر ڈٹی ہوئی تھیں کہ وہ اس کے پیروکاروں کو تسلیم نہیں کریں گی۔ اس نے اپنے گھڑے بلا لیے اور اس نے باہر سے شدید آندھی کے غصے کا مقابلہ کرنے کا ارادہ کیا۔ بجائے اپنی بیٹیوں کے ساتھ اس ایک چھت کے نیچے قیام کرنے کے انہوں نے یہ کہتے ہوئے کہ جو لوگ اپنی مرضی سے خود کو تکلیف دیتے ہیں۔ ان کی جائز سزا ہے۔ انہوں نے اسے اس حالت میں جانے دیا اور اس کے پیچھے اپنے دروازے بند کر دیے۔

The winds were high, and the rain and storm increased, when the old man sallied forth to combat with the elements, less sharp than his daughter's unkindness. For many miles about there was scarce a bush; and there upon a heath, exposed to the fury of the storm in a dark night, did king Lear wander out, and defy the winds and the thunder: and he bid the winds to blow the earth into the sea, or swell the waves of the sea till they drowned the earth, that no token might remain of any such ungrateful animals as man.

آدھی بہت تیز تھی، اور بارش اور طوفان بڑھتا گیا جب بوڑھا آدمی ان عناصر کے ساتھ مقابلہ کرنے کے لئے آگے بڑھا، جو کہ اس کی بیٹیوں کے ظلم اور بے رحمی سے زیادہ شدید نہیں تھے۔ کئی میلوں تک بہت کم جھاڑیاں تھیں اور

بنجر علاقے میں اس تاریک رات میں طوفان کی شدت کا انہیں سامنا تھا۔ گھومتا پھرتا رہا، گرج چمک اور ہواوں کو خاطر میں نہ لاتے ہوئے: اور اس نے ہواوں سے کہا کہ وہ زمین کو سمندر میں اڑا کر لے جائے۔ اور وہ سمندر کی موجوں کو پھیلا کر یہاں تک کہ وہ زمین کو ڈبو دے تاکہ زمین پر انسانوں کی طرح غیر احسان مند اور ناشکرگزار جانوروں کے نام اور نشان باقی نہ رہیں۔

The old king was now left with no other companion than the poor fool, who still abided with him, with his merry conceits striving to out jest misfortune, saying, it was but a naughty night to swim in, and truly the king had better go in and ask his daughters blessing,

"But he that has a little tiny wit,

With heigh ho, the wind and the rain!

Must make content with his fortunes fit

Though the rain it raineth every day,"

And swearing it was a brave night to cool a lady's pride.

بوڑھے بادشاہ کے ساتھ غریب مسخرے کے سوا کوئی ساتھی باقی نہ رہا۔ جو کہ اب بھی اس کا ساتھ دے رہا تھا وہ اپنے مبالغہ سے بھرپور تشبیہات کے ذریعے بادشاہ کی بدقسمتی سے توجہ ہٹانے کے لیے مذاق کر رہا تھا یہ کہتے ہوئے کہ یہ تیرنے کے لئے بہت شرارتی رات ہے اور در حقیقت بادشاہ کے لیے بہتر ہے کہ وہ جا کر اپنی بیٹی سے اُس کی خوش نصیبیوں کے بارے میں پوچھے۔

لیکن وہ جو ایک بہت چھوٹا سا لطیف عقل والا تھا

زندہ دلی، ہوا اور بارش کے ساتھ

اپنی خوش قسمتی کو ضرور موزوں بنانا چاہیئے

اگرچہ بارش ہو سہی برستی ہو

اور یہ قسم کھاتے ہوئے کہ یہ ایک خاتون کے غرور کو کم کرنے کے لیے ایک بہادر رات ہے۔

Thus poorly accompanied this once great monarch was found by his ever faithful servant, the good earl of Kent now transformed to Caius, who ever followed close at his side, though the king did not know him to be the earl; and he said, "Alas! Sir, are you here? Creatures that love night, love not such nights as these. This dreadful storm has driven the beasts to their hiding-places. Man's nature cannot endure the affliction or the fear."

اس عظیم بادشاہ کو اس کے وفادار ساتھی یعنی ارل آف کینٹ نے پایا جو کہ اب سائیس میں تبدیل ہوگیا ہے۔ جو کبھی اس کے پہلو میں تھا اگرچہ بادشاہ نے اسے نواب کی حیثیت سے نہیں پہچانا اور کہا۔ افسوس۔ جناب کیا تم یہاں ہو؟ مخلوقات جو رات کو پسند کرتی ہیں لیکن ایسی راتوں سے محبت نہیں کرتیں، اس خوفناک طوفان نے جانوروں کو ان کے چھپنے کی جگہ تک محدود کردیا ہے۔ انسان کی فطرت اس اذیت یا خوف کو برداشت نہیں کر سکتی۔

And Lear rebuked him and said, these lesser evils were not felt where a greater malady was fixed.

اور لیئر نے اسے برا بھلا کہا اور کہا یہ کم تر برائیاں وہاں محسوس نہیں ہوتیں جہاں ایک بڑی بیماری چمٹی ہوئی ہو۔

When the mind is at ease, the body has leisure to be delicate; But the tempest in his mind did take all feeling else from his senses, but of that which beat at his heart. And he spoke of filial ingratitude, and said it was all one as if the mouth should tear the hand for lifting food to it; for parents were hands and food and everything to children.

جب ذہن پر سکون ہو تو جسم کو نازک بننے کے لیے وقت ملتا ہے۔ لیکن اس کے ذہن کے اندر کے طوفان نے اس کے سارے ہواس کو اڑا کر رکھ دیا اور جو اس کے دل کے اندر دھڑک رہے تھے اور اس نے ناشکری کا ذکر کیا اور کہا کہ گویا منہ اس کے ہاتھ کو چیر دے جو کہ خوراک کو اس تک اٹھانے کے کام آتا ہے کہ والدین اپنے بچوں کے لئے ہاتھ، خوراک اور سب کچھ ہیں۔

But the good Caius still is persisting in his entreaties that the king would not stay out in the open air, at last persuaded him to enter a little wretched hovel which stood upon the heath, where the fool first entering, suddenly ran back terrified, saying that he had seen a spirit.

لیکن اچھے سائیس نے اپنی التجائیں جاری رکھیں کے بادشاہ کو کھلی ہوا میں قیام نہیں کرنا چاہئے آخر کار اسے ایک بدنصیب جھونپڑی میں داخل ہونے پر آمادہ کرلیا جو جھاڑیوں کے اوپر بنا ہوا تھا۔ جہاں پر بیوقوف داخل ہوکر خوف کے عالم میں واپس دوڑ کر آیا۔ یہ کہتے ہوئے کہ اس نے ایک روح دیکھی۔

But upon examination this spirit proved to be nothing more than a poor Bedlam-beggar, who had crept into this deserted hovel for shelter, and with his talk about devils frightened the fool, one of those poor lunatics who are either mad or feign to be so, the better to extort charity from the compassionate country-people, who go about the country, calling themselves poor Tom and poor Truly

good, saying, 'Who gives anything to poor Tom?" sticking pins and nails and springs of rosemary into their arms to make them bleed And with such horrible actions, partly by prayers and partly with lunatic curses, they move or terrify the ignorant country-folks into giving them alms

لیکن معلوم کرنے پر ثابت ہوا کہ وہ کچھ بھی نہیں تھا بلکہ غریب بیڈ لام بھکاری تھا۔ جو کہ اس ویران جھونپڑی میں پناہ لینے کے لیے چپکے سے داخل ہوا تھا۔ اور بدروحوں سے متعلق باتوں کے ذریعے اس بیوقوف کو خوفزدہ کر لیا۔ ان غریب پاگلوں میں سے ایک یا تو دیوانہ ہو گیا تھا یا اسے بننے کا حلیہ کر بنا رکھا تھا۔ جو کہ دیہات کے رہنے والے لوگوں سے روپیہ بٹورنے کا ایک اچھا طریقہ تھا۔ جو ملک میں گھومتے پھرتے ہیں اور خود کو ٹوم اور غریب ٹرلی گوڈ کہتے ہیں، یہ کہتے ہوئے کہ "کون غریب ٹوم کو کوئی چیز دیتا ہے؟" پن اور کیل اور روز میری کے سپرنگ اپنے بازوؤں سے چپکا کر تاکہ ان سے خون بہادے اور اس طرح کے خوفناک کاموں کے ذریعے اور کچھ دعا اور دیوانگی کی لعنتوں کے ذریعے لوگوں کو متاثر کرکے اور خوفزدہ کرکے خیرات دینے پر مجبور کرتے ہیں۔

This poor fellow was such a one; and the king seeing him in so wretched a plight, with nothing but a blanket about his Lions to cover his nakedness, could not be persuaded but that the fellow was some father who had given all away to his daughters, and brought himself to that pass: for nothing he thought could bring a man to such wretchedness but by having unkind daughters.

یہ غریب ساتھی ایسا ہ ء تھا اور بادشاہ اُسے ایسے برے حالات میں دیکھ کر سوائے ایک چادر کے اس کے پاس کچھ بھی نہ تھا۔ جس سے اپنے ننگے جسم کو ڈھانپ دے۔ اسے مائل نہیں کیا جا سکتا تھا لیکن یہ ساتھی ایک باپ تھا جس

نے سب کچھ اپنی بیٹیوں کو دیا تھا اور اپنی حالت ایسی بنائی تھی اس کے خیال کے مطابق کوئی بھی چیز ایک انسان کو ایسی قابل رحم حالت میں نہیں لے جا سکتی تھی بلکہ صرف نامہربان بیٹیاں۔

And from this and many such wild speeches which he uttered, the good Caius plainly perceived that he was not in his perfect mind, but that his daughters' ill usage had really made him go mad. And now the loyalty of this worthy earl of Kent showed itself in more essential services than he had hitherto found opportunity to perform

اور یہ اور اس طرح کی بہت سی بے لگام تقریریں جو اس نے کی ۔ سائیس نے صاف طور پر اندازہ لگایا کہ وہ ذہنی طور پر صحت مند نہ تھا۔ بلکہ بیٹیوں کے برے سلوک نے اسے دیوانا بنا دیا تھا۔ اور اب شریف ارل آف کینٹ کی وفاداری کو ضروری کاموں میں خود کو ظاہر کرنا تھا جسے اسے انجام دینا تھا۔

For with the assistance of some of the king's attendants who remained loyal, he had the person of his royal master removed at daybreak to the castle of Dover, where his own friends and influence, as earl of Kent, chiefly lay: and himself embarking for France, hastened to the court of Cordelia, and did there in such moving terms represent the pitiful condition of her royal father, and stated in such lively colours the inhumanity of her sisters, that this good and loving child with many tears besought the king her husband that he would give her leave to embark for England with a sufficient power to subdue these cruel daughters and their husbands and restore the king, her father, to his throne which being granted, she set forth, and with a royal army landed at Dover

کیونکہ بادشاہ کے کچھ درباریوں کی مدد سے جو اس کے وفادار ہے تھے اس نے اپنے آقا کو دن کے شروع ہوتے ہی ڈاور کے قلعے کی طرف منتقل کردیا تھا۔جہاں پر ارل آف کینٹ کی حیثیت سے اس کے ساتھی اس کے ذاتی اثرات موجود تھےں اور وہ خود جلدی میں فرانس روانہ ہوئے تاکہ جلد کارڈیلیا کے دربار جائے وہاں اُس نے نہایت پر اثر انداز سے بادشاہ کی قابل ترس حالت بیان کی۔اور اس کی بہنوں کے غیر انسانی سلوک کی وجہ سے، آنکھوں میں آنسو لیے اپنے شوہر سے درخواست کی کہ وہ انگلینڈ جانے کی اجازت دے، کافی طاقت کے ساتھ کہ وہ ان بیٹیوں اور ان کے شوہر کی سرکوبی کر سکے، اور اپنے باپ بادشاہ کو واپس پر بٹھا دے، جس کی اجازت دے دی گئی۔وہ روانہ ہوئی اور شاہی فوج کے ساتھ ڈاور کے قلعے پر اتر گئی۔

Lear, having by some chance escaped from the guardians which the good earl of Kent had put over him to take care of him in his lunacy, was found by some of Cordelia's train, wandering about the fields near Dover in a pitiable condition, stark mad and singing aloud to himself with a crown upon his head which he had made of straw, nettles and other wild weeds that he had picked up in the corn-fields.

لیئر کو جو کہ اتفاقاً ان محافظوں سے بھاگ نکلنے میں کامیاب ہوچکا تھا جن کو ارل آف کینٹ نے اس کی دیوانگی کے دوران اس کی حفاظت پر مامور کر لیا تھا۔کارڈیلیا کے محافظوں، سپاہیوں نے ڈاور کے قریب کھیتوں میں پایا۔ نہایت قابل رحم حالت میں ،وہ بالکل دیوانہ تھا۔ اور وہ گھاس، کانٹوں اور جنگلی جھاڑیوں بوٹیوں سے بنا ہوا ہے ایک تاج سر پر رکھے ہوئے باآواز بلند گیت گا رہا تھا۔جن کو اس نے مکئی کے کھیتوں سے چن لیا تھا۔

By the advice of the physicians, Cordelia, though earnestly desirous-of seeing her father, was prevailed upon to put off the-meeting, till, by sleep and the - operation of herbs which they gave him, he should be-restored to-greater composure. By the aid of these skillful physicians, to whom Cordelia promised all her gold and jewels for the recovery of the old king, Lear was soon in a condition to see his daughter.

ڈاکٹروں کے مشورے سے، اگرچہ کارڈیلیا اپنے باپ سے ملنے کی شدید خواہش رکھتی تھی، کو راضی کر لیا گیا۔ کہ وہ باپ سے ملنے کو اس وقت تک موخر کردے جب تک نیند اور جڑی بوٹیوں کے ذریعے سے کافی حد تک بحال کر لیا جائے ان ماہر طبیبوں کی مدد سے جن کا رڈیلیا نے بادشاہ کی صحت یابی کے عوض اپنے سونے جواہرات کو دینے کا وعدہ کیا تھا۔ لیئر جلد اپنی بیٹی سے ملاقات کے قابل ہو سکا۔

A tender sight it was to see the meeting between the father and the daughter: to see -the struggles between the joy of this poor old king at beholding again his once darling child, and the shame at receiving such filial kindness from her whom he had cast off for so small a fault in his displeasure; both these passions struggling with the remains of his malady, which in his half-crazed brain sometimes made him that he scarce remembered where he was, or who it was that so kindly kissed him and spoke to him: and then he would beg the standers-by not to laugh at him, if he were mistaken in thinking this lady to be his daughter Cordelia!

باپ اور بیٹی کے درمیان ملاقات تو دیکھنا اک نازک نظارہ تھا۔ اس غریب بوڑھے بادشاہ کی اپنی پیاری بیٹی کو دیکھنے کی خوشی اور اس کی بے انتہا مہربانی پر شرم کے احساس کے درمیان کشمکش کو دیکھنا جس کو اس نے اس کی معمولی

غلطی پر ناراض ہو کر اُسے عاق کر دیا تھا۔ دونوں کے جذبات اس کی بیماری کے باقیات سے لڑ رہے تھے جو بعض اوقات دیوانگی کی حالت میں اس پر یہ حالت طاری کرتی تھی کہ وہ اس سے بہت کم یاد رہتا تھا کہ وہ کہاں ہیں اور یہ کون تھا جس نے اس سے اتنے پیار سے اس کا بوسہ لیا اور اس سے باتیں کیں۔ اور پھر وہ ساتھ کھڑے لوگوں سے کہتا تھا کہ اگر وہ یہ سمجھنے میں کہ یہ اس کی بیٹی کا رڈیلیا تھی، غلطی کرتا ہے تو وہ اس پر نہ ہنسیں۔

And then to see him fall on his knees to beg pardon of his child; and she, good lady, kneeling all the while to ask a blessing of him, and telling him that it did not become him to kneel, but it was her duty, for she was his child, his true and very child, Cordelia!

اور پھر اس کا جھکنا تاکہ وہ اپنی بچی سے معافی مانگے اور وہ شریف اور اچھی خاتون ،کا اسی وقت جھکنا اور اسے بتانا کہ جھکنا نہیں چاہیے بلکہ اس کا فرض بنتا ہے کہ وہ اپنے باپ کے قدموں میں جھکے کیونکہ وہ اس کی حقیقی بیٹی کا رڈیلیا ہے۔

And she kissed him (as she said) to kiss away all her sister's unkindness and said that they might be ashamed of themselves to turn their old kind father with his white beard out into the cold air, when her enemy's dog, though it had bit her (as she prettily expressed it,) should have stayed by her fire such a night as that, and warmed himself.

اور اس نے اپنے باپ کو چھ تاکہ وہ اپنی بہنوں کی بے رحمی کو مٹایا کس نے کہا کہ انھیں اس بات پر شرم آنی چاہیے کہ انہوں نے بوڑھے سفید ریش باپ کو باہر ٹھنڈی ہوا میں نکال دیا ہے جبکہ اس کے دشمنوں کا کتا بھی اگرچہ اس نے کاٹ لیا کو کاٹا تھا ایسی سرد رات پر ان کو چھوٹے کے پاس ہونا چاہیے تاکہ خود کو گرم رکھے

And she told her father how she had come from France with a purpose to bring him " assistance; and he said, that she must forget and forgive, for he was old

and foolish, and did not know what he did; but that to be sure she had great cause not to love him, but her sisters had none. And Cordelia said that she had no cause, no more than they had.

اور اس نے اپنے باپ کو بتایا کہ وہ کس طرح فرانسس سے اس کی مدد کے مقصد سے آئی اور اس نے کہا کہ اسے وہ سب کچھ بھولنا اور معاف کرنا چاہیے کیونکہ وہ بوڑھا بیوقوف تھا ، اور نہیں جانتا تھا جو کچھ اس نے کیا۔ لیکن اسے یقین ہونا چاہیے کہ اپنے باپ سے محبت کے اظہار نہ کرنے میں اس کا بڑا مقصد تھا لیکن اس کی بہنوں کے پاس توجہ نہ تھی۔ اور کارڈیلیا نے کہا کہ اپنی بہنوں سے بڑھ کر کوئی وجہ نہ تھی۔

So we will leave this old king in the protection of this dutiful and loving child, where, by the help of sleep and medicine, she and her physicians at length succeeded in winding up the unturned and jarring senses which the cruelty of his other daughters had so violently shaken. Let us return to say a word or two about those cruel daughters.

پس ہم اس بوڑھے بادشاہ کو اس فرض شناس اور پیاری بیٹی کی حفاظت چھوڑ دیں گے، جہاں پر آرام اور دواؤں کے ذریعے ڈاکٹرز آخرکار اس کے ہلنے والے اور ناگوار حواس کو واپس بحال کرنے میں کامیاب ہوگئے۔ جس کو اس کی دوسری بیٹیوں کے ظالم نے ہلا کر رکھ دیا تھا۔ آیئے ان ظالم بیٹیوں کے بارے میں ایک دو لفظ کہیں۔

These monsters of ingratitude, who had been so false to their own father, could not be expected to prove more faithful to their own husbands. They soon grew tried of paying even the appearance of duty and affection, and in an open way showed they had fixed their loves upon another. It happened that the object of their guilty loves was the same.

احسان فراموشی کی یہ عفریتیں جو اپنے باپ سے اتنی بے وفائی کی مرتکب ہوئی تھیں، ان سے یہ توقع نہیں کی جا سکتی تھی کہ وہ اپنے شوہروں کی زیادہ وفادار ہیں، جلد وہ فرض اور محبت کے اظہار سے تھک گئیں/بیزار ہوگئیں اور انہوں نے کھلے عام یہ بتایا کہ وہ کسی دوسرے شخص سے محبت کرتی ہیں ہوایوں کے ان کے مجرمانہ محبت والا ایک ہی شخص تھا۔

It was Edmund, a natural son of the late earl of Gloucester, who by his treacheries had succeeded in disinheriting his brother Edgar, the lawful heir from his earldom, and by his wicked practices was now earl himself: a wicked man, and a fit object for the love of such wicked creatures as Gonerill and Regan.

یہ ایڈمنڈ تھا جو کہ مرحوم ارل آف گلوسیسٹر کا حقیقی بیٹا تھا، جو اپنی غداریوں کی بدولت اپنے بھائی ایڈگر کو میراث سے محروم کرنے میں کامیاب ہوچکا تھا ،جو کہ اپنی نوابی کا جائز وارث تھا۔ اور اب وہ اپنے برے کاموں کی وجہ سے نواب بن چکا تھا ۔ایک کمینہ آدمی تھا اور گونیرل اور ریگن جیسی بدکردار مخلوق کی محبت کے لیے موزوں اور مناسب آدمی تھا۔

It falling out about this time that the duke of Cornwall, Regan's husband, died, Regan immediately declared her intention of wedding this earl of Gloucester, which rousing the jealousy of her sister, to whom as well as to Regan this wicked earl had at sundry times professed love, Geonerill found means to make away with her sister by poison: but being detected in her practices and imprisoned by her husband, the duke of Albany for this deed and for her guilty passion for the earl which had come to his ears, she in a fit of disappointed love and rage

shortly put an end to her own life. Thus the justice of Heaven at last overtook these wicked daughters.

اس وقت ایسا ہوا کہ ریگن کا شوہر ڈیوک آف کارن وال مر گیا ریگن نے فوراً ارل آف گلوسیسٹر کے ساتھ شادی کا ارادہ ظاہر کر دیا جس سے اس کی بہن کو حسد کو اُبھارا، جس سے یہ کمینہ ارل بار بار محبت کا اظہار کر چکا تھا اور ریگن سے بھی، گونیرل نے اپنی بہن کو زہر دے کر ہلاک کر دیا۔ لیکن ایسے اعمال میں شوہر کے پکڑنے اور جیل میں ڈالنے کی وجہ سے اور اس نواب کے لیے اس نے مجرمانہ محبت کے جذبات، جس کی خبر کے کانوں تک پہنچ چکی تھی، اس نے محبت کی ناکامی پر طیش میں آکر خود اپنی زندگی ختم کر ڈالی۔ اسی طرح قدرت کے انصاف نے دو بیٹیوں کو کیفر کردار تک پہنچا دیا۔

While the eyes of all men were upon this event, admiring the justice displayed in their deserved deaths, the same eyes were suddenly taken off from this sight to admire at the mysterious ways of the same power in the melancholy fate of the young and virtuous daughter, the lady Cordelia, whose good deeds did seem to deserve a more fortunate conclusion: but it is an awful truth, that innocence and piety are not always successful in this world.

جبکہ لوگوں کی نظریں اس اہم واقعے پر جمی ہوئی تھیں، جو کہ ان کی جائز اموات میں موجود انصاف کی تعریف کر رہے تھے، یہی نظریں اچانک اسی طاقت کے پراسرار طریقوں کی طرف مڑ گئیں جو کہ جوان اور نیک خاتون کارڈیلیا کی غمگین قسمت میں کام کر رہی تھیں، جس سے اچھے کام اچھے خاتمے کے حقدار تھے۔ مگر یہ خوف ناک حقیقت ہے کے معصومیت اور پاکبازی دنیا میں ہمیشہ کامیاب نہیں رہتی۔

The forces which Gonerill and Regan had sent out under the command of the bad earl of Gloucester were victorious, and Cordelia, by the practices of this wicked earl, who did not like that any should stand between him and the throne, ended her life in prison, thus Heaven took this innocent lady to itself in her young years, after showing her to the world an illustrious example of filial duty. Lear did not long survive this kind child.

وہ قوتیں جو کہ گونیرل اور ریگن نے ارل آف گلوسیسٹر کی قیادت میں بھیج دی تھیں، نے فتح حاصل کرلی کارڈیلیا نے اس کمینے نواب کے کاموں کی وجہ سے جو نہیں جاتا تھا کہ کوئی بھی تخت اور اس کے درمیان رکاوٹ بن جائے، نے جیل میں اپنی زندگی ختم کردی۔ اسی طرح قدرت نے اس معصوم خاتون کا جوانی ہی میں اپنی طرف بلا لیا۔ اس دنیا کو پسرانہ فرائض کی ایک نمایاں مثال کے طور پر دکھانے کے بعد۔ ایسی بچی کے بعد لیئر زیادہ دیر تک زندہ نہیں رہا۔

Before he died, the good earl of Kent, who had still attended his old master's steps from the first of his daughters' ill-usage to this sad period of his decay, tried to make him understand that it was he who had followed him under the name of Caius;

اس کے مرنے سے پہلے ،ارل آف کینٹ جواب بھی اپنے آقا کی بیٹیوں کی بدسلوکی سے اس اختتام کے اس پریشان کن دور تک اس کے ساتھ ساتھ تھا ، نے اسے یہ سمجھانے کی کوشش کی کہ یہ وہ خود تھا سائیس کے نام سے اس کے پیچھے آیا تھا۔

But Lear's care-crazed brain at that time could not comprehend how that could be, or how Kent and Caius could be the same person: so Kent thought it needless to trouble him with explanations at such, a time; and Lear soon after

expiring, this faithful servant to the king, between age and grief for his old master's vexations, soon followed him to the grave.

لیکن لیئر کا پاگل دماغ یہ سمجھنے سے اس وقت میں قاصر تھا کہ یہ کیسے ہو سکتا تھا یا کہ سائیس اور کینٹ ایک شخص ہو سکتا تھا۔ پس کینٹ نے ایسے وقت میں اس کی وضاحت کرنے سے اسے تکلیف دینا غیر ضروری سمجھا اور لیئر کے مرنے کے بعد بہت جلد، ہی وفادار خادم اپنے آقا کی اذیت کے لیے عمر اور غم کے درمیان، جلد ہی اس کے پیچھے قبر میں چلا گیا۔

How the judgement of heaven overtook the bad earl of Gloucester whose treasons were discovered and himself stain in single combat with his brother, the lawful earl and how Gonerill's husband, the duke of Albany, who was innocent of the death of Cordelia and had never encouraged his lady in her wicked proceedings against her father, ascended the throne of Britain after the death of Lear, is needless here to narrate; Lear and his Three Daughters being dead, whose adventures alone concern our story.

آسمان کا کیسا انصاف تھا جس نے گلوسیسٹر کے نواب کو گھیر لیا۔ جس کی بغاوتیں اب واضح ہو گئیں تھیں۔ اور وہ خود اپنے بھائی کے ساتھ ایک لڑائی میں مارا گیا۔ اور گونیرل کا شوہر، ڈیوک آف البینی جو کارڈیلیا کی موت کے سلسلے میں بے گناہ تھا۔ اور جس نے کبھی بھی اپنے باپ کے خلاف کاموں میں اپنی بیوی کی حوصلہ افزائی نہیں کی تھی برطانیہ کے تخت کا مالک بنا، لیئر کی موت کے بعد، اسے یہاں بیان کرنا ضروری نہیں ہے۔ لیئر اور اس کی تین بیٹیاں مر چکی ہیں۔ جن کی مہم جوئی کا تنہا ہماری کہانی سے تعلق ہے۔

New Vocabulary

Words	Meanings
Abate	Decrease, lessen
Affection	Love, kindness
Affection	Love, liking,
Alteration	Change
Assure	To make sure
Astonishment	Wonder, surprise, amazement
Banished	Dismissed, terminated, exiled
Be-sought	Requested
Bestow	Grant, give
Bestow	Grant, give without return
BOW	Bent, inclined
Breeding	Rearing, bringing up
Burden	Load
Combat	Fight against foe
Commanded	Ordered
Conciliated	To make friends, to gain or win

Consequences	Outcomes, results
Consideration	Meditation, deep thinking
Contemptuously	Hatefully, with a hatred, derisively Countenance
Countenance	Face, appearance
Crafty	Cunning, deceiving, clever
Declined	Rejected, turned down
Delighted	Pleased, became happy
Desist	Leave off, away from
Dispatched	Sent
Discern	Guess, calculate, find out, know
Discreetly	To say in a careful manner
Disposal	Distribute, give away
Disposition	Nature
Dotage	Old age
Earnest	A pledge, money given in token of a bargain made
Empty-hearted	Selfish, insincere
Encounter	To face, to bear, to compete with
Endure	Bear, put up with
Enraged	Became angry, furious

Esteemed	Respected, honored
Expensive	Costly, dear
Expire	Exist no more
Extravagantly	Profuse in expenses, wasteful!
Fancy	Thought, idea, imagination
Farewell	Leave-taking
Fault	Defect, flaw
Feign	Make excuse, pretended
Fidelity	Faithfulness

Fierce	Cruel, angry, wild
Frantic	Mad-like, crazy, lunatic
Frowning	To become displeased, annoyed, angry
Fury	Anger
Gain	Profit, advantage
Hideous	Frightful, horrible, extremely ugly
Hinder	To become an obstacle or barrier
Honour	Respect, to hold in esteem
Imprudence	Foolishness, stupidity

Incensed king	Angry king, displeased and furious king
Inconvenient	Not comfortable
Ingratitude	Ungratefulness, un-thankfulness
Insignificant	Unimportant
Insisted upon	Lay stress, emphasize
Instances	Examples
Interpose	Interfere, meddle, to oppose
Jeer at	Mock at, laugh at, make fun of
Jester	Clown, joker
Least	Very little, little
Liberty	Freedom
Loyal	Faithful, obedient
Lunatic	Mad
Maid	Lady servant
Malady	Disease, illness
Mercenary	Too strongly influenced by desire of gain, sold or done for money
Monarch	Absolute ruler having supreme power
Mortal	Liable to die, not permanent
Motive	Aim, goal

Obligation	Duty to be performed
Obstinacy	Haughtiness, stubbom attitude, rude
Passionate	Emotional, being in bad temper
Passions	Emotions, feelings
Pawn	A gallery or covered walk
Perceive	Feel, realize
Persist	To continue steadfastly
Personages	Personalities, important persons, individuals
Plainly	Simply
Pomp	Popularity, fame
Preposterous	Inverted, contrary to the order of nature
Pretend	To make a false show
Rashness	Quick and sudden action taken without thought
Realm	Kingdom
Reason	Wit, wisdom
Remnants	Remains after destructions, removal, sale etc.
Repel	Go back, draw backward
Resentment	Annoyance and displeasure

Retracted	To draw back, to revoke
Revenue	Finance
Revile	Abuse, swear at
Royalty	A right granted by some authority, king or queen etc
Saucy looks	Hateful look
Scarcely	Hardly
Scraps	Pieces, fragments
Serpent	Snake
Slackened	Not holding fast, not strict, inattentive
Steward	Male servant, attendant
Strove	Tried, struggled, made effort
Suspicions	Doubts
Taunt	Scold, rebuke
Terrified	Frightened
Threat	Warning
Token	Sign, indication, symbol
Treason	Deception, fraud, cheating
Ungracious	Not grateful or befitting
Vexation	Torture, teasing, disturbance

Wage	To pledge, carry on, engage in
Wed	Marry
Wrath	Anger, indignation

STUDY QUESTIONS

Recalling

1. How many daughters king Lear had. What were their names?

Ans: King Lear had three daughters. Their names were Goneril, Regan, and Cordelia.

2. What did the old king decide to do before his death?

Ans: King Lear was worn out of the affairs of government. He wanted to take no further part in State affairs. The King decided to assign the responsibility of the State affairs to the young generation before his death.

(OR)

Before his death, the old king decided to hand over the control of his kingdom to his three daughters, Goneril, Regan and Cordelia, dividing the lands among the three of them, with the daughter who loves him the most receiving the largest part of the country.

3. How did the king test the love and loyalty of his daughters?

Ans: The King tested the love and loyalty of his daughters by asking them to express their love for him.

(OR)

Before assigning his daughters, the responsibility King Lear wanted to test the love and loyalty of his daughters. With this intention he called his three daughters to know from their own lips which of them loved him most. On the basis of their love he wished to give them share.

4. Why did the king disinherit Cordelia?

Ans: The king disinherited Cordelia because he mistakenly got the impression by her straight forward, honest reply (i.e. she loved him as her duty as a daughter required but no more) that she did not love him at all.

(OR)

When Cordelia told the King that she loved his majesty according to her duty, neither more nor less. The King was shocked to hear her words and asked her to mend his speech. Cordelia could not speak as her sisters had do'ne. The King took her words as pride and disinherits Cordelia.

5. How did Goneril and Regan treat that old king, their father?

Ans: Gonerill and Regan teated the old king, their father badly. His elder daughter said that his staying in her palace was inconvenient so long as he insisted upon keeping up an establishment of hundred knights. It was useless and expensive. He should lessen their number the old king went to other daughter Regan she did not receive him but advised him to go with Gonerill, dismissing half of his attendants and to ask her forgiveness.

(OR)

Goneril and Regan treated that old king, i.e. their father very badly. They insulted and abused him. Soon after hanging over his entire kingdom to them,

when Lear moved to Goneril's palace, she told Lear that he needed a smaller troop, more decorous in behaviour and better suited to the king's rank and age. At this, the king got very angry and Goneril turned out 50 of his retinue. Afterwards, when the king arrived at Regan's, he realized that she had joined Goneril in seeking to reduce his authority.

6. What role did the Earl of Kent, Caius play in the play, king Lear?

Ans: The Earl of Kent Caius played the role of confident to the king in the play 'King Lear. When his attempts to protect Lear from his own reckless nature failed, Kent assumed the guise of an ordinary man and resolved to protect his king. He was a man defined by integrity, whose goodness was immeasurable, as was his love for his king. In rejecting Albany's offer to rule the kingdom with Edgar, Kent revealed that he would soon join his king in death. Clearly, Kent felt that his job on the earth was to serve his king, and with that job now ended, he anticipated his own death.

(OR)

When the king left, the house of her daughter, it was night, a loud storm of thunder and lightning with rain. There was no one with him but a poor fool. It was his ever-faithful servant the earl of Kent. He was now transformed to Caius. The king did not know him to be the earl. He persuaded the king to enter a hovel. The fool entered first. He ran back saying that there was a spirit but it was a beggar who had come there for shelter. The king was not in perfect mind. When it was day break, he removed the king to the Castle of Dover, with the help of some loyal attendants. He went to France and reached the court of Cordelia. He told Cordelia the pitiable condition of the king.

7. How did cordelia take care of her father in his last days?

Ans: King Lear escaped from the castle of Dover. Cordelia's train found him wondering about the fields near Dover. He was not in senses. Cordelia promised physician all her gold's and jewels for the recovery of the king. Lear was soon in condition to see his daughter By the help of sleep and her physicians at length succeeded in winding up the unturned and jarring senses which were violently shaken.

(OR)

Cordelia took great care of her father in his last days. She showed great compassion and concern for her father unlike her sisters, and even more in helping him get better when he lost his mind due to the disloyalty and cruelty of his other two daughters. By that time Cordelia's sympathy and love at this point offered the audience a sense of hope for the future for Lear.

8. Who was Edmund and whom he wanted to marry?

Ans: Edmund was Gloucester's younger illegitimate son and an opportunist, whose ambitions led him to form a union with Goneril and Regan. In a real sense, money was important to him than marriage with any of the two sisters.

(OR)

Edmund was son of the late earl of Gloucester. He succeeded in disinheriting his brother Edgar, the lawful heir from his earldom by his treacheries. He wanted to marry Regan.

9. Why did Goneril decide to kill Regan by poison?

Ans: When Regan declared that she intends to marry the earl of Gloucester, Gonerill became jealous of her sister because this earl has professed love to her several times. She killed Regan by Poison.

(OR)

Goneril decided to kill Regan by poison because she felt jealous of her for marrying Edmund who was the common object of their guilty love.

10. Why did Goneril put an end to her life?

Ans: Gonerill was being detected in her practices and imprisoned by her husband for this deed and guilty passions for the earl. She in a fit of disappointed love and rage put an end to her own life.

(OR)

Goneril put an end to her own life in a fit of disappointed love and rage when her husband, after getting to know of her evil practices in general and the murder of her sister that she committed, imprisoned her.

11. Who ascended the throne of Britain after the death of king Lear?

Ans: Albany, Goneril's husband, who had never supported his wife in her evil practices, ascended the throne of Britain after the death of King Lear

(OR)

The duke of Albany ascended to the throne of Britain

Interpreting

12. How should old parents be treated specially in their old age?

Ans: Old parents should be treated specially in their old age just as Cordelia treated her father King Lear with infinite love and devotion. Respect for elders is essential. We might end up with an eternal punishment if we treat our elders in a

way which may break their hearts This is evident from the contemptuous deaths of Gonenl and Regan

(OR)

The old parents should be treated kindly in their old age. They should be given special care and attendance.

13. "Greed is the root of all evils" does this maxim apply to Goneril and Regan, the daughters of king Lear?

Ans: Yes. the maxim. "Greed is the root of all evils" applies quite appropriately to Goneril and Regan. who show no end of their greed and deceive their father because of their greed and power hunger.

(OR)

This maxim applies to Gonerill and Regan. Both the sisters were greedy. They did not care of their real father in the pursuit of the greed.

14. How was Cordelia rewarded for her innocent nature?

Ans: It is an awful truth that innocence and piety are not always successful in this world. The forces of Cordelia were defeated by the forces of Gonerill and Regan and of Gloucester ended the life of Cordelia in prison.

(OR)

Cordelia was rewarded for her innocent nature, firstly when the King of France married her by appreciating her virtues, and secondly, when she got the opportunity of looking after her father and winning his great favour by her deep devotion to him.

Extending

15. How can we lead a life free of greed and avarice?

Ans: We can lead a life free of greed and avarice if we follow the teachings of Islam. Islam teaches us to honour the rights of others. To be honest and dutiful. We should be faithful to one another. Islam creates fear of God in us and we try to avoid bad things and thinking.

16. Write a story to illustrate that "Greed is a curse".

Ans: A STRANGE HEN

Once there lived a man in a town. He was very poor, but at the same time, he was very ambitious. He kept on dreaming about good happy times. He prayed to God to make him rich. He thought that wealth would become a source of satisfaction for him. Anyhow, his prayer was accepted. One day he found that his hen had laid a golden egg. He was overjoyed. He sold that golden egg and got plenty of money. The hen laid a golden egg every third day.

After a few months he became a very rich man of the town. Everyone envied his fortunes, but he was not satisfied. He kept on dreaming about even happier times. Wealth had, in fact, made him greedy and unwise.

He made a foolish plan. He wished to get all the eggs at one time. He thought that in this way he would become the richest man of the town. He told this plan to his wife. She was a sensible woman. She asked him to be satisfied with whatever he had. She further told him to patiently wait for better times. The man did not accept her advice. Greed had made him insane. He wanted to be the richest man of the town in a short time. So he continued with his plan.

Next day he killed the hen, hoping that he would get many eggs of gold from the hen. He was overjoyed to think that soon he would have a lot of

wealth. But he was shocked to find that there was only one egg in the belly of the hen. He became sad and gloomy. He felt Sorry for his foolish act but it was too late. He himself brought his fortune to ruins. Impatience and greed for money had made him crazy and foolish. What he had done could not be undone.

The greedy fellow was ashamed by everyone for what he had done. His family and friends started cursing him. He had got a golden opportunity, but he spoiled it because of his unwise and greedy nature. At the end he did realize his folly, but then it was too late.

Morals: **Greed is a curse. I Haste makes waste.**

It is useless to cry over spilt milk.

GREED IS CURSE

Once there lived three friends in a city. They were fast friends. One day they decided to go on a picnic to the countryside. They planned their journey and set out early in the morning. They reached the river side and fixed their encampment. They spent the whole day in enjoying the beautiful scenes nature.

In the noon, as they were returning to their camp, they found a bag of full of gold. They were very happy to have such a huge treasure. They were much excited. They decided to share this gold equally among them. Now they felt hungry. One of them was sent to nearby village to bring food. As he was gone, the other two friends decided to kill him and have more share in gold. Their greedy nature would not think of any other option.

The friend who went to village to bring food was greedy too. He poisoned the food to kill other two friends and to have all the gold himself. As soon as he came back, the other two friends killed him, Then they ate the food with peace

and delight. After eating the poisoned food, they met their maker. The gold was still there. It was of no use for them.

Moral: **Greed is Curse.**

Oral Activity

- The students should be asked, if possible, to play the role of King Lear and other characters and present the play on the stage.
- The students should be directed to express the views of different characters in their own words.

Writing Skills

1. Write the character sketch of King Lear.

Ans: Character sketch of King Lear:

King Lear is a complex character, exhibiting both rational and irrational behavior. He is getting older, and as such wants to distribute his kingdom equally between his three daughters. Somewhat eccentric in his desires and beliefs, as well as his expectations, Lear puts a condition on the equal distribution of his kingdom.

He wants an open expression of love and respect from each of his daughters, as proof that they are deserving of their inheritance. When he does not get what he wants from Cordelia, the daughter that really loves him, he disinherits her on the spot. This behavior illustrates King Lear's shortsighted view on love and his misinterpretation of respect.

He expects to be honored and respected by his other two daughters, so when he divides the kingdom between them, he is unprepared for the way that he is treated. He is shocked by the lack of regard his daughters have for his needs, he still wants to be obeyed, even though he is no longer in charge. This

leads to despondency and the beginning of madness for the King, as he feels like a misfit, an unwanted, unloved reject.

"Despite his tragic hubris, King Lear is a commanding figure. He is presented to us by Shakespeare as a majestic monarch at the pinnacle of his power. His stately presence is ushered into view by the pomp and trumpets. We soon learn that during his lengthy tenure as the real–et sovereign, Lear has served well, adding to the commonwealth's prosperity and estate."

(OR)

Character sketch of King Lear:

The aging king of Britain and the protagonist of the play. Lear is used to enjoying absolute power and to being flattered, and he does not respond well to being contradicted or challenged. At the beginning of the play, his values are notably hollow—he prioritizes the appearance of love over actual devotion and wishes to maintain the power of a king while unburdening himself of the responsibility. Nevertheless, he inspires loyalty in subjects such as Gloucester, Kent, Cordelia, and Edgar, all of whom risk their lives for him.

2. What do you know about the characters of Gonerill and Regan, the selfish daughters of King Lear.

Ans: Characters of Gonerill:

Lear's ruthless oldest daughter and the wife of the duke of Albany. Goneril is jealous, treacherous, and amoral. Shakespeare's audience would have been particularly shocked at Goneril's aggressiveness, a quality that it would not have expected in a female character. She challenges Lear's authority, boldly initiates an affair with Edmund, and wrests military power away from her husband.

Characters of Regan:

Lear's middle daughter and the wife of the duke of Cornwall Regan is as ruthless as Goneril and as aggressive in all the same ways. In fact, it is difficult to think of any quality that distinguishes her from her sister. When they are not egging each other on to further acts of cruelty, they jealously compete for the same man, Edmund.

3. Describe why do you like Cordelia. What were her chief qualities?

Ans: Cordelia's chief characteristics are devotion, kindness, beauty, and honesty—honesty to a fault, perhaps. She is contrasted throughout the play with Goneril and. Regan, who are neither honest nor loving, and who manipulate their father for their own ends. By refusing to take part in Lear's love test at the beginning of the play, Cordelia establishes herself as a repository of virtue, and the obvious authenticity of her love for Lear, makes clear the extent of the king's error in banishing her. For most of the middle section of the play, she is offstage, but as we observe the depredations of Goneril and Regan and watch Lear's descent into madness, Cordelia is never far from the audience's thoughts, and her beauty is venerably described in religious terms. Indeed, rumors of her return to Britain begin to surface almost immediately, and once she lands at Dover, the action of the play begins to move toward her, as all the characters converge on the coast. Cordelia's reunion with Lear marks the apparent restoration of order in the kingdom and the triumph of love and forgiveness over hatred and spite. This fleeting moment of familial happiness makes the devastating finale of King Lear that much more cruel, as Cordelia, the personification of kindness and virtue, becomes a literal sacrifice to the heartlessness of an apparently unjust world.

4. Write the summary of the play "King Lear"?

Ans: Summary of the play "King Lear"

William Shakespeare's tragic drama King Lear is among the most frequently read, performed and studied of Shakespeare's plays. The play's themes of injustice, the-consequences of rash decisions, and the ways that_ the hunger for power can corrupt people continue to resonate with readers, critics and viewers after more than four centuries. So, does the radical character transformation that Lear undergoes during the play.

The play opens with Lear, the elderly king of Britain, deciding to effectively retire and divide his kingdom evenly between his three daughters: Regan, Goneril and Cordelia. Before dividing his kingdom, Lear asks for each of his daughters to demonstrate the extent of their love for him in words. Regan and Goneril, Lear's oldest daughters, offer bold, over-the-top assertions of their love for their father. However, Lear's youngest and more beloved daughter Cordelia, remains silent and explains that she could never put the extent of her love for her father into words. Cordelia's refusal to vocalize her love sends Lear into a fit of rage and he exiles her from the kingdom. Cordelia quickly accepts an offer of marriage from the king of France and leaves the kingdom.

Regan and Goneril soon betray their father and take away all of his remaining political power. The betrayal of his oldest daughters drives Lear to insanity He flees from his kingdom and wanders the countryside during a violent thunderstorm, with his Fool and Kent, a disguised nobleman who remains loyal to Lear, in his company. While wandering the countryside during the storm, Lear comes to realize not only the tremendous power of nature, but also his insignificance - and the insignificance of all people regardless of their positions in life - in comparison to it. Stripped of his political power and wealth and left homeless and insane, Lear comes to truly recognize and sympathize with the plights of the poor and homeless throughout his kingdom and realizes the tremendous social and economic disparity that exists throughout his kingdom.

At the same time, Gloucester, an elderly nobleman, is tricked by his illegitimate son Edmund into believing that Edgar, his legitimate son, is conspiring to have him killed. Gloucester realizes that Lear's oldest daughters have betrayed their father and decides to come to Lear's aid, which leads to Regan and her husband blinding him and sending him off to wander the countryside. Gloucester, however, is accompanied by Edgar, who disguises himself as a beggar and leads him to Lear. Cordelia eventually leads a French army to Britain to rescue her father and restore him to power. The British army, however, quickly subdues the French forces. Cordelia and Lear are imprisoned by the British, although the two are able to reconnect. Lear comes to realize the true extent of Cordelia's love for him. The play concludes on a number of tragic notes: Gloucester dies, Edgar kills Edmund, Goneril poisons Regan and then commits suicide, Cordelia is executed by the British, and Lear dies from grief after realizing that the daughter who truly loved him is dead.

Language Study (Grammar)

What is an essay?

The word "essay" comes from the French essai, a try or attempt. The essay is an attempt to communicate information, opinion or feeling and usually it presents an argument about a topic. In the educational context, an essay is an exercise that gives the student an opportunity to explore and clarify thoughts about a subject. In the larger world the essay appears in the newspapers as opinion articles, editorials, reviews and the more thorough commentary on news.

The structure of an essay

An essay is a collection of paragraphs but a composition of more than one paragraph is not necessarily an essay. In developing an essay, the writer

starts with a thesis statement, which is generally part of the introduction and may make up the whole first paragraph. Then the writer develops the thesis in a series of related paragraphs, usually called the body of the essay. Often, each paragraph has its own individual topic sentence. The conclusion, which may restate the theses or summary of the essay; important points, is usually found in the final paragraph. The structure of an essay may be presented as follows.

Introductory paragraph	• Motivator • Thesis statement
First body paragraph	• specific support • specific support • specific support
Second body paragraph	• Topic sentence • specific support • specific support • specific support
Third body paragraph	• Topic sentence • specific support • specific support • specific support
Concluding paragraph	• Reworded Thesis • Clincher

In a longer piece of writing, such as an essay, the main idea is called the thesis (rather than the topic). The thesis is usually stated in one or more sentences

called the thesis statement. Like the topic sentence of a paragraph, the thesis statement is often placed near the beginning of an essay. In the sample essay that follows. the thesis is stated in the opening paragraph.

Thesis Statement	Scientists all agree that packages are very necessary. They also agree that packages are a problem. But they do not agree on what to do about it.
Topic sentence of Paragraph 2 (Italics)	There is the make-it-attractive group. These designers concentrate on making the package so interesting that the buyer cannot bring himself to part with it - thus keeping it out of the trash.
Topic sentence of paragraph 3 (italics)	Next three are the no-package-package groups. They have ideas like spraying a protein coating derived from corn, on foods to protect them against loss of vitamins and spoilage.
Topic sentence of paragraph 4 (italics)	In the no -package-package group is a new type of glass that may be the answer to I the 26 billion bottles thrown away every year. The glass is coated on the inside as well as on the outside by a water resistant film. Then the bottle is smashed, the glass will dissolve in lain water.

Topic sentence of Paragraph 5 (italics)	Another n-package is the plastic bag used to hold laundry bleach or bluing. Tossed into the laundry, it dissolves before the washing is finished. But the prize will go to the scientist who can come p with a container that is as successful as the ice cream cone.

Notice that in the paragraph the development is carried out in a series of sentences. In the essay, the development is carried out in a series of paragraphs. Notice also that how each paragraph has its own individual topic sentence. When you write an essay, keep in mind the concepts of unity, coherence, order and completeness. Each paragraph should be related to the thesis. The thesis and the main idea of each paragraph should be expressed clearly. The paragraphs should be arranged in a logical order. And the thesis should be developed fully enough so that you reader understands the idea you are expressing.

The thesis statement gives the essay its focus, and for the essay to stay focused, the thesis must be clear and manageable. When you formulate thesis statement, you will probably begin at a general level - for instance, you might decide that your thesis will have something to do with cricket. The next step will be to narrow your focus to, perhaps, one day or test cricket matches. But you cannot cover everything about one-day or test matches in an essay of only a few pages or formulate an effective thesis statement on such a broad topic. So you will have to continue to narrow your focus until you arrive at something you can handle. Perhaps, in the end, your thesis statement will be something like "One - day cricket matches gave cricket something that was missing from test

matches -thrill." You will then have a manageable controlling idea- -you will be able to develop and write clearly and fully

Experienced writers may place the thesis statement in later paragraphs or at the end of essay. They may indeed, only imply the thesis. For your own writing, the important point to remember is that an effective essay has a clear thesis statement, just as a well-made paragraph has a topic sentence. When you are reading, your task is to discover the writer's thesis. When you are writing, your task is to make your own thesis as clear as possible to your reader. And your best strategy, initially, is to state your thesis at or near the beginning of your essay.

Writing the Thesis

A thesis statement is one of the greatest unifying aspects of an essay. It should act as mortar, holding together the various bricks of an essay, summarizing the main point of the essay "in a nutshell", and pointing toward the development of the essay. Often a thesis statement will be expressed in a sentence or two. The thesis statement can help "map" an essay as it suggests an order or direction for the essay's development. A thesis statement, for example, might read;

John Holts; essay, "Three disciplines for children." discuss, three types of disciplines which children learn as part of their growing up.

The following sentence could continue

These disciplines include Discipline of Nature or Reality, the Discipline of Culture or Society and the Discipline of Superior Force.

In this example, the thesis statement suggests an obvious path for development of the essay. The reader would expect the writer to logically discuss the three types of disciplines, preferably, in three paragraphs.

Writing an Effective Thesis

How? Why?

A good thesis statement often answers "how" and "why" questions. You may encounter a thesis statement that reads:

(a) The lifestyle of a rural teenager is very different from the lifestyle of most urban teenagers.

So what? Why should a reader continue? In what way are the lifestyles of the youngsters different? Better version of this statement might be:

(b) Because of the relative freedom enjoyed by young people in cities today, the lifestyle of urban teenagers is very different from the lifestyle of teens in the villages. This at least says why the difference exists.

(c) A young person in the villages has very different expectations about marriage, family and personal freedom that do young adults in the cities today. This version of the statement emphasizes the rural, not urban, teenager, but it still does not present an argument to be defended.

(d) A young person in the villages has few options for marriage, family and personal privacy and freedom than do urban young adult today.

The essay could go on to support what the "options" were and why they were limited. However, the following even more detailed version of this thesis could "map" the essay for a reader:

(e) Most young people in the villages, who are considered young but responsible adults by the age of eighteen, have fewer social choices when compared to urban teenagers. Unless they follow a career, rural teenagers have to content with an arranged marriage and bearing children whereas young people in big towns and cities now consider such things as violation of their personal privacy or freedom.

Note: how this statement takes more than a single sentence to make its point. Both of the thesis statements above (d and e) are improvement because they do not simply state the obvious; they give a reason why or how we can accept the thesis statement.

EXERCISE (1)

Writing thesis Statements-I

Directions: Most of the following thesis statements are unacceptable because they are too broad or too narrow. Label each thesis acceptable or unacceptable. Then revise each unacceptable thesis to make it suitable for an essay of about 250 words.

Example:

Topic: Abottabad is a nice place to visit.

Theses statement:

Its nearness to beautiful summer resorts, its cultural variety and the absence of a language barrier make Abbottabad an attractive choice for a family vacation especially, during the summer

1. The lack of health insurance is ruining everyone's life.

2. A microwave oven used 70 to 80 percent less electricity than a conventional oven.

3. Pollution is ruining the world.

4. Finding a good apartment can be difficult.

5. Some people dislike travelling.

6. Some people like science fiction movies, and some people prefer other kinds.

7. Many things can be done to make our city better.

8. Some colleges are modifying their financial aid programs.

9. Although most of us would rather not consider the possibility of our homes catching fire, we must prepare our families for such an emergency.

EXERCISE (2)

Writing thesis statements-II

Directions: Write thesis statements for the following topics. Be sure that each topic is suitably narrow for an essay of about 250-300 words and that the thesis statement shows a purpose and a point of view. Follow the example.

Example:

Topic: How the development of close malls has changed shopping Thesis statement:

The development of closed malls has led to a revolution in the way people shop, we can shop easily at night and in rough weather, we see a greater variety of goods than in a single store and we are encouraged to think of shopping as fun rather than as a chore.

1. Topic: Talent

Ans: Thesis statement:

A talent (or gift, or aptitude) is the skill that someone has to do something very well that people usually like and that is difficult. Many believe that people are born with a certain talent and that only these selected individuals will be successful. There are many talented people in the world. But for various reasons man of us have yet to realize or fully express our talent.

2. Topic: Someone I Can Count On

Ans: Thesis statement:

Someone that you can depend on unconditionally for support under any condition / circumstance / event. A person usually a friend / accomplice / close family member can be used in reference. They will always support you through Thick or Thin Good or Bad, High or Low, basically at every juncture of life and selflessly.

3. Topic: Travelling Alone

Ans: Thesis statement:

Traveling alone is tough, trying and exhausting, but absolutely brilliant. Traveling alone gives us the chance to indulge ourselves fully. Traveling alone have perils too—such as safety concerns, loneliness and the dreaded single supplements. But a little preparation and common sense can save money and get through the rough spot.

4. Topic: Happiness

Ans: Thesis statement:

Happiness in life does not depend on the quantity of things one has, but rather, on the quality of contentment of one's heart because the happiest people on earth are not the richest.

5. Topic: College Life

Ans: Thesis statement:

College life is the life when you start focusing on your career and become serious towards what you want out of your life? your passion, your dreams. It is the mixture of friends, dramas_ emotions, learning. It is the golden phase of your life under which you are going to have so many opportunities to enhance yourself.

6. Topic: Breakfast

Ans: Thesis statement:

Starting off your day with a good healthy breakfast helps you maintain a healthy body weight and to be more productive throughout your day.

7. Topic: A mountain Resort

Ans: Thesis statement:

A mountain resort is a place to holiday or vacation located in a mountainous area. The term includes ski resorts where winter s oils including skiing, snowboarding, ice climbing and ice skating and practiced as well as places where summer activities such as mountain biking, mountain boarding and hiking are pursued.

8. Topic: My Grandparent

Ans: Thesis statement:

Throughout my entire life there is not a time when I can think that my grandparents were not involved in my life. When thinking about my relationship with grandparents there are many different things that comes to my mind. My grandparents and I have always been super close.

9. Topic: A personal loss

Ans: Thesis statement:

When I lost my mother back home in Peshawar, I felt like I was shouldering the whole world's weight. I felt like was being crushed with a huge stone. My Mother was everything to me and my family. My Mother.

10. Topic: Choosing A car

Ans: Thesis statement:

Choosing a car these days can be a hassle. There are so many advertisements in the automobile industry trying to get you to but their vehicle. You end up choosing a vehicle with a catchy advertising jingle or phrase. Then later come to realize you are not satisfied with your decision.

Intonation

The Tonic

The main stress usually comes on the last stressed word of a sentence. Now we shall see how you can alter the whole meaning of a sentence simply by shifting the point of main stress the TONIC, as it is called. In the sentence "Rashid didn't speak to Sahar", the main stress will normally be on "Sahar", holding the listener's attention right to the end of the sentence. But if you alter the stress you can imply all sorts of different meanings:

- Rashid didn't speak to Sahar. (Ahmad did).
- Rashid didn't speak to Sahar. (you've got it all wrong)
- Rashid didn't speak to Sahar, (he wrote to her)
- John didn't speak to Sahar. (he spoke to Fatima).

Notice how after the Tonic, what's left of the sentence stays at the same pitch, with very little stress even on normally stressed syllables.

Practice shifting the Tonic yourself:

Are you coming to Murree with us this summer? Can you add something to each sentence to explain the implication of the change of stress in the sentence?

Sentence Rhythm

Stressed syllables are louder and higher and longer than the unstressed ones; e.g., Chinese, competition, politics, etc.

The rule to remember: Within each phrase, stresses come at regular intervals of time.

Intonation I

Stress, rhythm and intonation are, if anything, more important for communication than the correct pronunciation of individual sounds. The Tonic is the syllable of greatest stress within an utterance. It is also the syllable where most "movement" occurs. A sentence with the Tonic at the end will look like this, the voice rising on each stressed syllable and the falling slightly below the pitch it was at before:

A farmer went trotting upon his grey mare.

The whole sentence seems to be dropping like a series of small waterfalls towards the Tonic. This is called the "rise-fall" intonation pattern. If the Tonic is the last syllable in the sentence, the voice will slide from high to low within that syllable.

I bought some food. Jane's away.

If there are one or more unstressed syllables after the Tonic, the voice drops on the following syllable and there is no further movement until the end of the phrase or sentence.

I thought I saw a burglar.

I thought I saw an alligator.

This pattern is used for statements and for "wh-"-questions (what, when, where, which, who, whom, whose, why, and – a bit of a cheat -how)- There is

also a plain "falling" pattern, in which does not rise on the Tonic but remains flat and then falls either within the final syllable or on the following one:

I feel sick. It's snowing.

The difference between this and the first pattern is that if you use the second you will sound distinctly bored or at the very least, lacking in enthusiasm.

EXERCISE (3)

When does the plane leave?	
Robert:	What's the time?
Emily:	Ten past two, dear.
Robert	When does the plane leave?
Emily:	Not until a quarter to four.
Robert:	Why did we get here so early?
Emily:	Because you said we must allow plenty of time for traffic jams and accidents.
Robert:	Where's my briefcase? What have ou done with m briefcase?
Emily:	It's there, dear, between your feet.
Robert:	Oh, yes. Here it is! Emily! Where are you going?
Emily:	I'm going to ask that gentleman what they are announcing over the loudspeaker.
Robert:	Which gentleman, Emily? Who is he?

Emily:	I don't know. But he looked as though.

Intonation II

The fall-rise pattern:

(yes/no questions, requests for repetition, greetings)

The main movement in the sentence is still on the Tonic syllable, but this time the voice falls on the Tonic and then rises. You use this pattern to ask questions that require an answer of "Yes" or "No"

(bought some food. Did you buy some food? I saw a burglar. Did you see a burglar? I saw an alligator. Did you see an alligator?

Did you notice that the second pattern is, in fact, not the exact reverse of the first? In the statement, once the voice has fallen after the Tonic, it stays at the same level, but in the question the voice continues to rise to the end of the sentence. Be careful not to rise too sharply, especially if you have a lot to add after the Tonic, or you'll end up in a squeak!

Did you see an alligator in the bath at the party last night?

The fall-rise pattern is also used for greetings, the voice rising and falling on the greeting, and then, on the name that follows falling a little more and rising again sharply.

Hallo, Jane? Good evening, Mrs Biake.

You also use this tune with "wh-" questions when you're asking for information to be repeated. The intonation here usually expresses shock or anger, implying, "I don't believe you!"

I saw your brother at the cinema last night. Where did you see him? At the cinema! He was with Charlie Brown.

Who was he with? Charlie Brown?

Intonation III

(pausing in the middle, lists, doubt, apology, etc.)

Intonation is one of the means a speaker uses to send signals to the listener, such as "Don't interrupt me; I haven't finished yet", or "That's all for the moment. Over to you." If the speaker pauses in the 'middle of a sentence, he will stop on a rising tone to show you that he intends to continue.

I was about to put my hands inside the box...when I heard a ticking noise.

In the first part of the sentence, up to the pause, the pattern is the ordinary rise-fall one of statements, until you come to the Tonic, which has the fall-rise tune. This fall-rise only on the Tonic is frequently used to express doubt, hesitation or apology. It can also imply: Can I help you?"

Well... I'm sorry. I think I've got it. Dr Mark's secretary.

You use the fall-rise tune, too, when enumerating lists. Every item on your list will have its own pattern, each one on the same level as the last:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

If your list is complete, the final item will have the rise-fall pattern, indicating to your listener that that's the lot. This is called a "closed" list:

I'm free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

If you want to show that you could go on but leave the rest to your listener's imagination, you use the fall-rise pattern on the last item as well. This is called "open" list: **I'm free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday...**

This implies questions, too:

Are you free on Monday or Tuesday or Wednesday..? If you go to India / you must see the TajMahal.

Yes. No. Excuse me.

We went to Rome and Athens and Beirut and Cairo, i can offer you tea or coffee or hot chocolate. Syllable stress-

Exaggerate the stressing as much as you can.

Photography or politics?	
Diana:	What have you decided to do after college, Jeremy?
Jeremy:	I'm going to take up photography. Mr McKenzie's recommended the Course at the Institute. He believes I could make a career as a photographer.
Diana:	You'll have to develop your own photographs. That requires technical skills. Jeremy you're not a technician! And photographic materials are very expensive.
Jeremy:	Well, Diana, Mr McKenzie thinks there's a possibility I might win the Observer competition. I sent in four entries. All the competitors are amateurs, like myself. .
Diana:	I detest competitions. I never agree with the decision of the judges! I'm going to be a politician. I shall become the most distinguished woman on the political scene!
Jeremy:	I thought you hated competing! Don't tell me politics isn't competitive